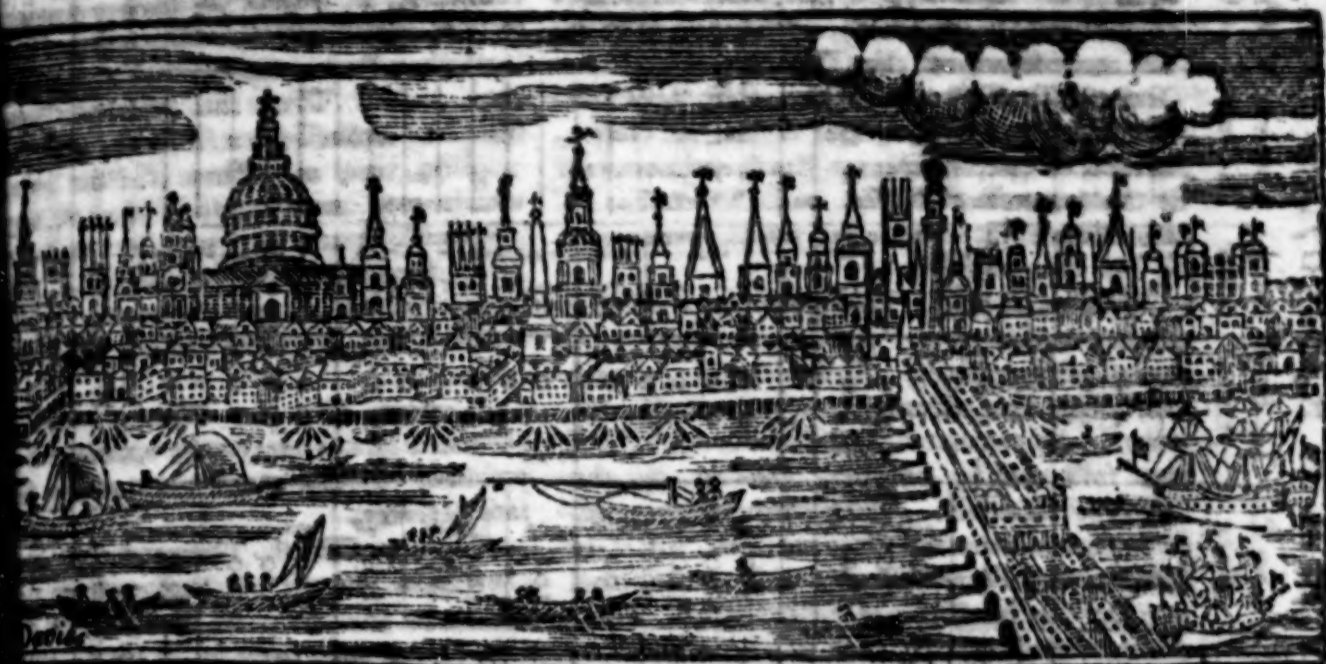


# The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer* ;

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With an accurate PLAN of the

WARD OF BISHOPSGATE WITHIN AND WITHOUT;

And VIEWS of the Churches of

ST. ETHELBURGA AND GREAT ST. HELEN'S;

Elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row ;  
whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or  
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1767.

Rank	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann. Shut	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C.	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather
28	155 1/2			87 1/2	87	88	94 1/2		100	99	99	3 0	26 3/4	12 14	S. W.	fine
29	156 1/2			87	87	88	94		100	99	99	3 0	26 3/4	12 16	S. W.	fine
30	156 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2	87	88		93 1/2	100	99	100	4 0	27	12 17	S. W.	rain
31	269		86	87 1/2	87	88			100	99	100	4 0	27	12 17	S. W.	fine
32	269														S. W.	cold
33	168		86	87	87	88		93 1/2	100		100	5 0	17	12 17	S. W.	rain
34	168		86	87	88	89		93	100			4 0		12 16	S. W.	cloudy
35	267	107 1/2			87	88		93	100			3 0	27 1/2	12 16	S. W.	cloudy
36	265	107 1/2			87	89			100			3 0		12 15	S. W.	rain
37	266	108	86 1/2	87	88	89		93 1/2	100	99	100	2 0		12 17	S. N.	fair
38	265			87	87	89			100	99	100	3 0	27 1/2	12 18	S. E.	rain
39															S. E.	cloudy
40	269	108		87	87	89			100		100	2 0		12 18	S. W.	wind rain
41	270	108		87	87	89	95 1/2	93 1/2	100	99	100	2 0	27 1/2	12 17	S. W.	rain
42	169		86 1/2	87	87	89	95	93 1/2	100		100	3 0	27	12 10	S. W.	rain
43														12 5	S. W.	fair
44	270	108			88	89		91 1/2	101	100	100	3 0	27 1/2		S. W.	fair
45	270	107 1/2	87	88	88	89	95 1/2	91 1/2	101	100	100	3 0	27		S. W.	fair
46	270			88	88	89	95 1/2	94	101	100	100	4 0	27		S. W.	frost
47	268		87	88	88	89	95 1/2	93 1/2	101	100	100	4 0	27		S. W.	foggy
48	267			88	88	89			101	100	100	2 0	27		N. W.	foggy
49	267			88	88	89			101	100	100	2 0	27		N. W.	fine
50	268														S. W.	cloudy
51	267	108	87 1/2	88	88	89	95 1/2	94 1/2	101	100	100	2 0	27		E.	frost
52	262	108	87 1/2	88	88	89	95 1/2	94 1/2	101	100	100	1 0	27		E.	foggy
53	261		87 1/2	88	89	89	96	94 1/2	101	100	100	2 0	27		E.	clear
54	262		87 1/2	88	88	89		94 1/2	101	100	100	3 0	27		S. E.	clear
55												4 0	27		S. E.	clear

**CHARLES CORBET**, Bookseller, and **Correct State Lottery Office Keeper**, at No. 30, facing **St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street**, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Market Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Evesham.	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 15s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	15s. to 16s. 0	5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.	14s. 0s. to 15s. 1d.	14s. 0s. to 15s. 1d.	42s. to 47 qr.	56s. to 64 qr.	7s. 06d. bushel	7s. 6d. bu: 9 1/2 g	7s. bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 27s to 52s
					22s. to 24	34s. to 35	1s. 0d. to 3s. 3d	0s. 0d. to 4s. 0d	4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d	Straw from 14s. to 19s
							1s. 0d. to 3s. 3d	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d	2s. 1d. to 2s. 0s. 5d	Coals 4 1/2. per chald.

T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.



S I R, HE very high bounty given away to export our corn, has thrown every advantage, with respect to the price of provisions, into the hands of the farmers; the most unfit persons in the kingdom to possess so much power; as they have little or no tenderness, nor compassionate regard for the miseries and distresses of others, nor ever think they get enough for what they produce; but always catch hold of every pretence to raise their prices still higher and higher, as was observed in a former letter. For they say, people cannot do without our provisions, they must have them, and they shall pay for them; we will have our price. And Benevolo says, he has often heard them declare, that their corn should be given to the pigs, rather than be sold for less than they proposed. All this is still manifest in the present advance of all kinds of grain; I believe contrary to what was ever known before at this time of the year, after so plentiful an harvest. For it has always been observed, that from the end of harvest till about Candlemas, the prices of grain kept falling. But the farmers are now too rich, and can pay their rents without being obliged to thresh out their crops as usual. And as the season is now open, very mild, and great plenty of grass, their cattle live abroad, and do not yet want straw.

We have this just observation of your correspondent Benevolo, in your last Magazine, "What advantage is it to the poor that you so often tell us of the plentiful crop, seeing the farmer is under no necessity of threshing out any part of his corn to bring  
Nov. 1767.

to the market. As plentiful a crop as has been known in the memory of man, and the price of bread two shillings and eight pence the peck loaf, do not sound well together, no music at all is discernable in the construction of such a sentence?" No, Sir, it must be owned to be a glaring contradiction. He then adds, "now I should be glad to know whether the legislature really has no power over the farmer? or whether the governors of our land find it their interest to indulge the farmer in his avarice, &c." I answer, legislature has power over the farmer; and may, whenever they please, put a check to his exorbitant gains. Nor are we without precedents to guide them, for, "In the twenty-seventh year of Edward the First (one of the best of our kings) an order was made concerning the price of victuals; a fat cock to be sold for three half-pence, a fat capon for two pence half-penny, two pullets for three half-pence, a goose for four-pence, a mallard for three-halfpence, a partridge for the same, a pheasant for four-pence, a heron for sixpence, a plover for a penny, a swan for three shillings, a crane for twelve pence, two woodcocks for three-halfpence, a fat lamb, from Christmas to Shrovetide, for sixteen-pence, and all the year after for four-pence."

And after the year 1315, in the reign of his successor, in "the parliament which met on January the 20th, at Westminster, and continued sitting till Lent, it was thought proper to abate and settle the price of provisions, and it was ordained, that an ox fatted with grass, should be sold for sixteen shillings; with corn for twenty shillings, the best cow for twelve shillings, a fat hog, of two years old, for three shillings and four-pence, a fat sheep shorn fourteen pence, with  
the

the fleece twenty-pence, a fat goose two-pence-halfpenny, a fat capon two-pence, a fat hen a penny, four pigeons a penny, and that whoever sold for more should forfeit their goods to the king. It may be remarked, as no mention is made of them upon this occasion, that such delicacies as calves, lambs, goslings, chickens or young pigs, were not then in use. After this settlement of the prices, all sorts of provisions grew still scarcer by the murrain among the cattle, and the destruction of the vegetables by the great rains, so that victuals could not easily be procured even for the king's household, or the great men's tables, and they were obliged to discharge great numbers of their domestic attendants and followers, who being brought up in laziness and plenty, and not able to work, robbed and pillaged their fellow subjects. The reason that the rates of corn were not likewise settled, seems to be because little was to be procured: for soon after an order was issued, that no corn should be malted, or used in brewing, that it might be preserved for bread.\* On the above extracts I shall only remark, that as our parliaments were then so careful to relieve, to deliver, and secure the subjects from the unreasonable exactions of the farmer, even in times of the greatest scarcity, what may not be justly expected now from the legislature, as we have at this time the greatest plenty of every kind of grain, yet the prices artfully kept up, and even advanced, and all other kinds of provision through their extortioning, griping management raised to ten times the price? So that it seems absolutely necessary to punish their avarice by reducing and fixing the rate of eatables as formerly, so low, that every body, even the poorest mechanick and labourer, may live and partake of the bounties of Providence, of which they have too long been deprived: the pride of the farmer ought to be lowered, he should not be suffered to occupy more than one farm: For they now engross all that ever they can get into their hands; and few people live so high as they do. It would certainly be the greatest good to the nation, if all our large farms were parted into many. Because one hundred, or one hundred

and twenty pounds a year, if divided into three, would then maintain three industrious families, and send at least half as much more provisions to our markets than it does now, if not twice as much, for large farmers depend upon their crops, and very little upon what they breed and feed. And, with the favour of Providence, plenty would then always abound in our land, and the piteous complainings which have been so long heard would cease from amongst us.

As Benevolo wisely observes, "the premium for exportation was designed merely with a view to serve the landed interest, and therefore ought to be paid out of a fund supported only by men of estates, and not out of the treasury of the nation, if it should be continued." As no people are in the least benefited by the bounty upon corn, but the landlord, the farmer, and exporter; for, on the contrary, all the other subjects in the kingdom are very great sufferers by it, and hitherto the poorest labourer pays something towards it, though the distresses of our poor can scarcely be conceived by those whose large fortunes enable them to live in plenty, and even luxuriously, though they do pay dear for it; whilst multitudes are starving for want of necessaries: and what adds to the hardship, pay something out of their penury, to send away the corn which should feed them.

*The premium for exportation ought (as Benevolo says) to be for ever put an end to.* Because the vast increase of tillage of late years throughout the kingdom, makes it quite unnecessary. For if our corn is wanted abroad, whatever we can spare will be exported without paying a bounty for it. And if it is not wanted, the allowing a bounty for sending it away, can only be to reduce the price in other countries, and raise it in our own. And if provisions are made dear, labour must also be dear, or the poor must starve, (or go out of the kingdom for a living). And trade must suffer, if other nations can serve the markets cheaper; and when trade decays, the landed interest will also be reduced.

I have seen nothing upon this subject that has given me so much pleasure as the late resolution of the Common-Council of London, upon the motion

\* See Kimber's *History of England*.

motion of Mr. Deputy Patterson; a resolution every way worthy, and greatly to the honour of that respectable body of men: And I sincerely wish that their example may be followed by every other corporation, and also the justices of the peace and grand juries, from their sittings throughout every county in the kingdom.

PUBLICO.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.*

S I R,

THAT cancers arise from a corrosive state of the animal juices, is evident, because their appearance commence not till after the body has in a course of years, contracted an ill-habit. Nor can an external accident produce a cancer without a vitiated disposition of the juices, therefore an implicit dependence for cure on any application, betrays the superficial capacity often met with among external practitioners.

An ulcer, that by ill treatment is suffered to corrode the adjacent parts, is curable by a caustic, correcting the sponginess of the part, by closing the apertures of the vessels, but proportional to the degree of vitiated blood, is the danger of curing the ulcer, if highly corrosive, the caustic proves mischievous, as you thereby enlarge the sore.

Women of tender habits are, on small accidental pressures, liable to tumors in the breast, which will continue schirrous, till the blood becomes vitiated by male regimen, then painful, and tendency to be cancerous. However the extirpation of tumors on that part is, of all others most promising, as a part so much detached from the body.

Wiseman says, extirpation is unwarrantable, unless the tumor has arose from a bruise, and for that purpose prefers the actual, and condemns the potential, cautery, the former giving the part continued pain.

The cure of a cancer is extremely difficult, yet not impossible.

Cheyne says, the only foundation for a cure is, a total milk diet; but in habits used to strong liquors that method would infallibly bring on a dropsy. In such a case, malt liquors,

of strength barely sufficient to be light on the stomach, must be allowed.

Mild cathartics and alteratives may assist to prevent its progress, but without a considerable change in the regimen, no success can be expected.

All animal food should be avoided, and every thing hard of digestion, and all spices, salt meats, strong liquor and cheese.

A costive habit must be assisted by occasional laxatives, or the cancer will spread with rapidity.

The following ancient recipe, tho' somewhat superstitious, I have known useful in several instances, by checking the progress of the cancer, without giving much uneasiness to the part. To be shook up and used warm.

R Lap. Calam. calcin. in lump ʒii make it red hot, and extinguish it in half a pint of white wine, repeat the process of heating and extinction three times. And,

R Lap. Tutice in lump ʒss, heat and extinguish three times in half a pint of rose water. Then powder and levigate both with the rose water, lastly mix all together.

If the part feels stiff towards night anoint with Ung. Sambuc. W. W.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

IN former times a country and a town-house were scarce ever held by the same person, except he was eminent for his quality or situation in life. The seats in the country were distinguished by the names of halls; and the abodes in town, that belonged to the nobility, were emphatically called houses, such as Bedford-house, Montagu-house, &c. Those that were possessed of country-seats had a great property round them, and lived in a state of hospitality with their neighbours. But the owners of modern country-houses have many of them scarce an inch of ground more than they can measure with a stone's throw, and which serves them for a cabbage-garden. Their hospitality consists perhaps in keeping open-house upon a Sunday for their own friends, and an occasional treat of venison from the Fishmonger's. They are known and respected only by the butcher, who gallops to and fro to serve them; or the higgler, who supplies them with the poultry they affect to have reared themselves.

Instead

Instead of a barn or a cow-house; you are presented with an elegant coach-house and stable, perhaps in the Gothic taste *entire new*, and as clean as red bricks and white paint can make them; or, if Madam should happen to fancy it, with zig-zaged railing and pailing round about the dunghill. A tawdry gilt post-chaise supplies the place of a farmer's cart; and the only thing rural about the house is perhaps some leaden aloes painted green in white and gold pots of the same metal, placed in rows along the free-stone approach to the lacquered knocker.

As to the affair of visiting, that important business of life is conducted and regulated with the same scrupulous exactness and ceremony out of town as in, and even your friends, though next-door neighbours, cannot pop in upon you, if they happen to be a punctilio visit in your debt. The same preciseness is likewise observed with regard to dress; and it is expected you should make the same appearance on a country visit as if you went to court or an assembly. It is pleasant enough to see on these occasions the disembarkment of the family from the coach, after the footman has announced their arrival by a tattoo upon the knocker, that shakes the welkin, sets all the dogs a barking, makes the hogs clumsily scamper off grumbling, (if any are strolling in the common road) and disturbs the poor children in their play, who gather round to stare with astonishment at the gentlefolks.

Be the weather ever so sultry, or the sun ever so scorching, the lady mother and her daughter swelter under the load of full-dress, bare-headed, with their hair tortured into curls, or a monstrous peruke to supply its stead: A hat or bonnet would be downright heresy. The gentleman that escorts them, be he young or old, is equipt to the utmost nicety of fashion from top to toe; and perhaps a sword is added, which the wearer does not presume to put on in town. But of all the unnatural and preposterous customs that are imported by Londoners into the country, that of card-playing is the strangest. Instead of the cool refreshing walk, or other rural exercise and amusement, you will have a number crowded together in as disagreeable a situation as the Black Mole

at Calcutta, fainting with heat, and enjoying no other breeze than what is made by the shuffling of the cards. For my own part, I think card-playing by day-light is as unnatural as going to sleep, and I would as soon eat an oyster as touch a card till there is at least an R in the month.

*One of the last Age.*

*Westminster, Nov. 24.*

**T**HIS day his majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech.

My lords and gentlemen,

**I** Have chosen to call you together at this season of the year, that my parliament might have full time for their deliberations upon all such branches of the public service as may require their immediate attention without the necessity of continuing the session beyond the time most suitable to my people for the election of a new parliament: And I doubt not, but you will be careful, from the same considerations, to avoid, in your proceedings, all unnecessary delay.

Nothing in the present situation of affairs abroad gives me reason to apprehend, that you will be prevented by any interruption of the public tranquillity, from fixing your whole attention upon such points as concern the internal welfare and prosperity of my people.

Among these objects of a domestic nature, none can demand a more speedy or more serious attention, than what regards the high price of corn which, neither the salutary laws passed in the last session of parliament, nor the produce of the late harvest, have yet been able so far to reduce, as to give sufficient relief to the distressed and poorer sort of my people. Your late residence in your several counties must have enabled you to judge, whether any farther provisions can be made, conducive, to the attainment of so desirable an end.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the house of commons, I will order the proper officers to lay before you the estimates of the ensuing year.

The experience I have had of your constant readiness to grant me all such supplies as should be found necessary, for the security, interest, and honour of the nation, (and I have no other to ask of you) renders it unnecessary for me to add any exhortations upon this head; and I doubt not, but the same public considerations will induce you to persevere, with equal alacrity, in your endeavours to diminish the national debt; while, on my part, no care shall be wanting to contribute, as far as possible, to the attainment of that most essential object, by every frugal application of such supplies as you shall grant.

My lords and gentlemen,

The necessity of improving the present general tranquility to the great purpose of maintaining the strength, the reputation, and the prosperity of this country, ought to be ever before your eyes. To render your deliberations for that purpose successful, endeavour to cultivate a spirit of harmony among yourselves. My concurrence in whatever will promote the happiness of my people, you may always depend upon: And in that light, I shall be desirous of encouraging union among all those, who wish well to their country.

the Printer of the Public Advertiser.  
S I R,

YOUR correspondent A. in your paper of the 12th inst. begins his letter thus: "It is a maxim laid down by certain authors, that a writer ought to be acquainted with the subject on which he toucheth." If the author of that letter had observed this maxim, it would have saved him the trouble of writing; for in the History of Parliament lately published, we have the true reason why our corn rose to a high price soon after the beginning of the reign of Charles the First\*, when a per quarter was deemed so high a price for wheat, and other sorts of grain in proportion that no exportation was to be allowed without a licence; even at a price it had been raised to by the too ready granting of licences during the lat-

ter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the whole of the reign of King James the First; and is certainly too high for such a legal allowance of exportation as we now have; for by the last corn act of the wise reign of Queen Elizabeth no exportation without a licence was to be allowed, if wheat exceeded the price of 20s. per quarter, reserving still the prerogative of the crown to prohibit the exportation, which was never absolutely abolished until the 22d year of the reign of Charles II. in 1670, and by the same act the importation of corn from any part of the world was prohibited, by loading it with such a heavy duty as no importer could afford to pay.

Thus ever since the year 1670 we have had an unlimited allowance for the exportation of our corn, and ever since the Revolution it has been rewarded by a bounty of above 10l. per cent. If wheat was sold in this country at or under 48s. per quarter, with very few and short interruptions, in these circumstances common sense must convince every man, whose common sense is not confounded by self-interest, that our wheat can never be sold under 48s. if it can be sold at that rate in any country of Europe; and as often as it has been sold at home below that rate, it was because it could not then be sold at that rate in any foreign country; for when it sold much below that rate, the Dutch, who buy our wheat only for storing their magazines, always took care not to buy such a quantity as might raise the price upon themselves.

This is the true reason why our corn has for many years kept at a higher price than it ought to be, and often near to that to which it was raised by the excessive exportation, and the misfortunes of the nation in the reigns of James the First, and Charles the First, and the first fifteen years of the reign of Charles the Second; but if any necessary of life should by a famine be raised to a high price, could we value ourselves upon such regulations as might continue it at the high price to which it had been raised by that famine? Should we contend, as if it were *pro aris et focis*, for the continuance of those regulations, because it is

\* Lond. Mag. 1767, p. 329.

is for the interest of some of those in whose lands that necessary is produced? Is not this directly the case of the undertakers at Athens, who advised the magistrates not to employ a physician who offered to cure the plague, because they lived and grew rich by burying the dead?

The question is not therefore, whether our corn has sold cheaper or dearer since the granting of the bounty, but whether 48s. for a quarter of British wheat be not much above the common price of wheat in any country that can be called a corn country? And whether in this country, which is chiefly supported and enriched by its manufactures, we ought not to take care that the necessaries of life shall be always at as cheap a rate as they can be had in any country that can be called a manufacturing country?

If both these questions be answered in the affirmative, then the present regulations with regard to corn ought to be altered; for I grant that a much greater quantity of wheat and barley has been produced in this country, since those regulations than was ever produced before, because many of our grazing farms have been turned into arable farms for the producing of wheat and barley for exportation; but by that means we have raised the price of beef, mutton, and almost every other necessary of life to the high prices they are now sold at, as the same author has also observed \*.

B.

*A succinct Account of BISHOPSGATE Ward; with an accurate PLAN thereof.*

**B**ISHOPSGATE, lately removed, gave name to this ward, which is bounded on the east by Aldgate and Portoken wards and part of the Tower Liberty; on the west by Broadstreet ward and Moorfields; on the north by Shoreditch; and on the south by Langbourn ward. The streets, lanes, courts, alleys, &c. are particularized on the plan and therefore need no particular mention here.

In this ward are three parish churches; St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate; St. Ethelburga's, and Great St. Helen's, both within the gate, of all which presently. The other remarkable buildings are; Leather-sellers-hall; the Armoury in the Artillery

Ground; Gresham College formerly the dwelling house of Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. a merchant of London, who by his will, dated July 1575, gave the Royal Exchange with its appurtenances to maintain the same, with seven professors, viz. of divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physick, and rhetoric; and the London Work-house.

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, is a rectory, of which the bishop of London is patron, and is worth to the rector about 230l. *per ann.* The vestry is general; two churchwardens; four overseers of the poor; 1709 houses. Augmentations; from St. Stephen's Walbrook, 12l. St. Peter's Cornhill, 10l. St. Mary Woolchurch 7l. St. Christopher's 6l. St. Michael's Quern, 5l. 10s. St. Vedast Foster, St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Undershaft, 5l. each. St. Pancras, 4l. 10s. in all 60l. *per ann.*

St. Ethelburga, is a rectory, in the same patronage, value to the rector about 74l. *per ann.* The vestry is general; two church wardens; 122 houses.

St. Helen's, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Value to the vicar unknown. The vestry is general; two churchwardens; 129 houses; augmentation to St. Sepulchre's parish, ten pounds *per ann.*

Neither of these churches suffered in the fire of London. This ward is governed by an alderman, two deputies, one within, the other without the gate, eleven common-council men, seven costables, seven scavengers, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, and a beadle.

There are to watch every night in this ward, a constable, and eighty watchmen, at the stands within and without.

The jurymen returned by the inquest, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall, in the month of December. It is taxed to the fifteenth 13l.

The present alderman is Sir Matthew Blackiston, knt. and bart. The deputies, Messrs. Richard Townshend and William Rogers; the common councilmen, Samuel Travis, John Townsend, Edward Wix, Edward George, William Reeves, James Stone, John Miles, William Cook, John White, Henry Hall, Evan Pugh.

\* See Lond. Mag. 1767. p. 439, 440.



PART OF



is for the interest of some of those in whose lands that necessary is produced? Is not this directly the case of the undertakers at Athens, who advised the magistrates not to employ a physician who offered to cure the plague, because they lived and grew rich by burying the dead?

The question is not therefore, whether our corn has sold cheaper or dearer since the granting of the bounty, but whether 48s. for a quarter of British wheat be not much above the common price of wheat in any country that can be called a corn country? And whether in this country, which is chiefly supported and enriched by its manufactures, we ought not to take care that the necessities of life shall be always at as cheap a rate as they can be had in any country that can be called a manufacturing country?

If both these questions be answered in the affirmative, then the present regulations with regard to corn ought to be altered; for I grant that a much greater quantity of wheat and barley has been produced in this country, since those regulations than was ever produced before, because many of our grazing farms have been turned into arable farms for the producing of wheat and barley for exportation; but by that means we have raised the price of beef, mutton, and almost every other necessary of life to the high prices they are now sold at, as the same author has also observed \*.

B.

*A succinct Account of BISHOPSGATE Ward; with an accurate PLAN thereof.*

**B**ISHOPSGATE, lately removed, gave name to this ward, which is bounded on the east by Aldgate and Portoken wards and part of the Tower Liberty; on the west by Broadstreet ward and Moorfields; on the north by Shoreditch; and on the south by Langbourn ward. The streets, lanes, courts, alleys, &c. are particularized on the plan and therefore need no particular mention here.

In this ward are three parish churches; St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate; St. Ethelburga's, and Great St. Helen's, both within the gate, of all which presently. The other remarkable buildings are; Leather-sellers-hall; the Armoury in the Artillery

Ground; Gresham College formerly the dwelling house of Sir Thomas Gresham, knt. a merchant of London, who by his will, dated July 1575, gave the Royal Exchange with its appurtenances to maintain the same, with seven professors, viz. of divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, physick, and rhetoric; and the London Work-house.

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, is a rectory, of which the bishop of London is patron, and is worth to the rector about 230l. *per ann.* The vestry is general; two churchwardens; four overseers of the poor; 1709 houses. Augmentations; from St. Stephen's Walbrook, 12l. St. Peter's Cornhill, 10l. St. Mary Woolchurch 7l. St. Christopher's 6l. St. Michael's Quern, 5l. 10s. St. Vedast Foster, St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Underhaft, 5l. each. St. Pancras, 4l. 10s. in all 60l. *per ann.*

St. Ethelburga, is a rectory, in the same patronage, value to the rector about 74l. *per ann.* The vestry is general; two church wardens; 122 houses.

St. Helen's, is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Value to the vicar unknown. The vestry is general; two churchwardens; 129 houses; augmentation to St. Sepulchre's parish, ten pounds *per ann.*

Neither of these churches suffered in the fire of London. This ward is governed by an alderman, two deputies, one within, the other without the gate, eleven common-council men, seven costables, seven scavengers, thirteen wardmote inquestmen, and a beadle.

There are to watch every night in this ward, a constable, and eighty watchmen, at the stands within and without.

The jurymen returned by the inquest are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall, in the month of December. It is taxed to the fifteenth 13l.

The present alderman is Sir Matthew Blackiston, knt. and bart. The deputies, Messrs. Richard Townshend and William Rogers; the common councilmen, Samuel Travis, John Townsend, Edward Wix, Edward George, William Reeves, James Stone, John Miles, William Cook, John White, Henry Hall, Evan Pugh. The



ALD GATE WARD

ROAD STREET WARD

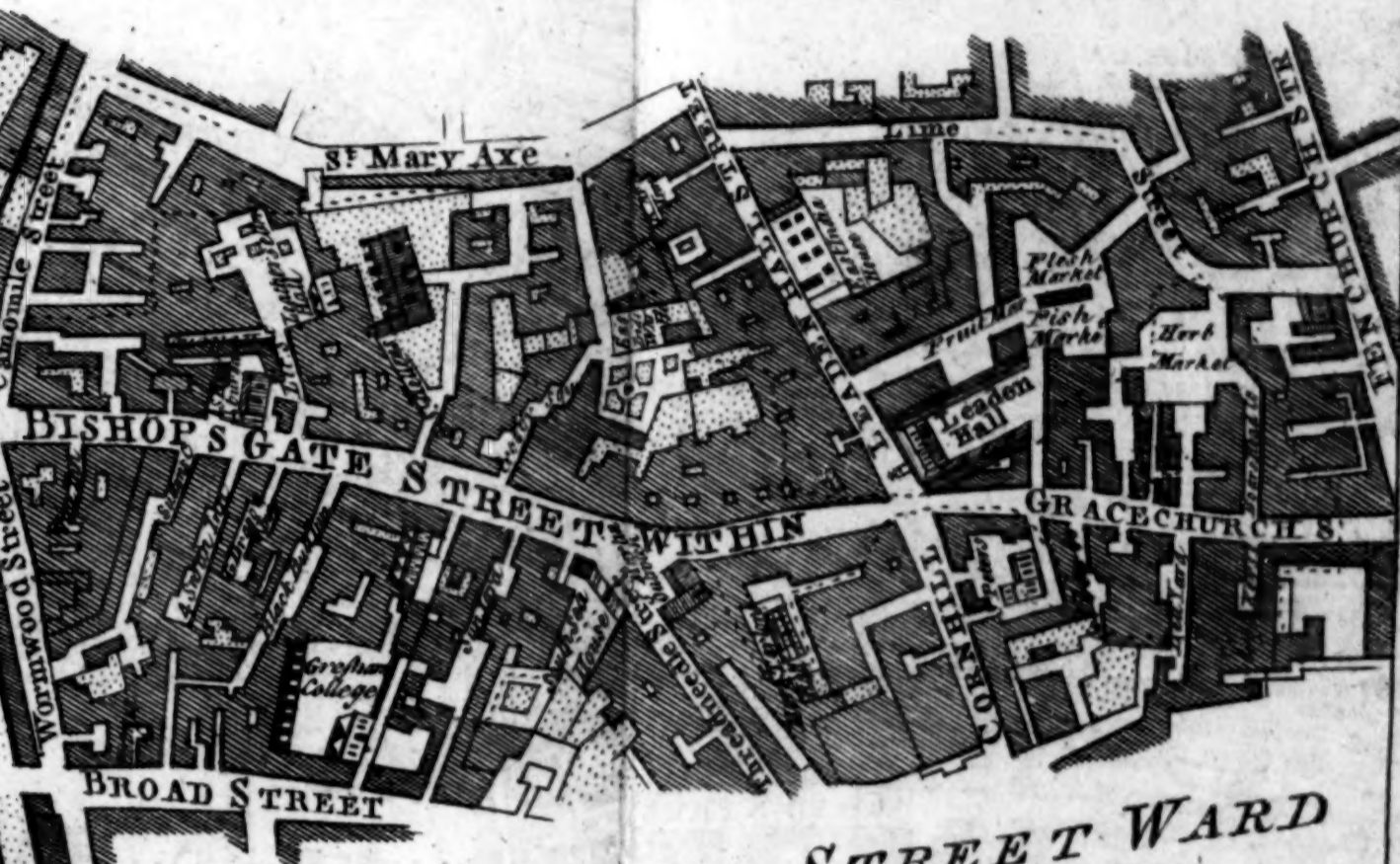
PART OF



The Parish Church  
 of St. Ethelburga  
 within Bishopsgate Ward.



PART OF ALDGATE WARD



PART OF BROAD STREET WARD



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## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766, being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from page 503.*

**B**OTH these petitions were then ordered to lie upon the table, but both being on the 30th of March referred to the committee of supply, that committee, in consequence of the first petition, came not only to the said second resolution, which was next day reported and agreed to, but also, in consequence of the second petition, it came to the following resolution, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 3500 l. be granted to his majesty upon account, towards defraying the expences incurred by the committee of merchants trading to Africa, in maintaining and supporting the settlement and garrison of Senegal, from the 29th of October, 1765, to the 29th of April, 1766, inclusive. But this resolution the house thought required some farther inquiry, therefore it was recommended to the same committee, the consequence of which was, that on the 1st of April there was laid before the house an account of the said John Barnes, for salaries and other expences in the support and maintenance of the garrison there, from the 29th of October, 1765, to the 29th of April, 1766, which having been referred to the said committee, together with a petition from the African committee, and a report thereupon, they examined and again approved of this resolution, and the same was at last agreed to by the house on the 15th June.

The sixth resolution of April the year was occasioned by a petition from Peter Swinton, of Chester city, and Mary his wife, devisee and executrix of Ann Acton, deceased, who was the devisee and executrix of Mary Daffy, deceased; which petition being set forth, that at the time of the unnatural rebellion, several houses and buildings, belonging to the said Mary Daffy, lying contiguous to the city of Chester, were, for the purpose of making the said castle more defensible, pulled down and demolish-

ed, by order of General Gansell, the king's chief engineer there, whereby the estate of the said Mrs. Daffy was so far injured, that, upon a moderate computation, it would cost 700 l. or thereabouts to reinstate the same: That the said Mary Daffy, or Ann Acton, not having been able to rebuild the said premises, no rents had been received since that time, and a further loss had been sustained, on account of interest, amounting to 750 l. or thereabouts; that the petitioners were informed, that the corporation of the city of Chester, the parish of St. Mary, and several private persons within the liberties of the city of Chester, soon after the said rebellion caused estimates to be taken of the several damages which they had sustained, in order to make the said castle defensible, and did receive satisfaction for the same. That the said Mary Daffy, soon after the said rebellion, caused a petition and estimate to be drawn up, attested by two surveyors on oath, and also certified by General Gansell, which petition was presented to the lords of the treasury; but the said Mary Daffy being very infirm, was incapable of soliciting the same, and she some time after dying, and having left her estate to her sister the said Ann Acton, who was very old and infirm, and she soon after dying, no recompence had as yet been made for the damages sustained as above. And representing that the said Mary Daffy consented to the premises being demolished by his majesty's officers, on an absolute promise being then made, that the government would reinstate the same: That the said Mary Daffy had been advised to petition that house for relief; but had been prevented by age and infirmities, and the constant expectation she had of being paid, by order of the treasury, as others had been: and that by reason of several unavoidable difficulties and delays attending the particular circumstances of the case, the petitioners could not, within the time limited

mitted for presenting petitions for private bills \* present their petition to the house, for relief in the premises above stated.

Upon this it was ordered, than on account of the particular circumstances set forth in the said petition, leave be given to exhibit a petition as desired by the said petitioners; and a petition being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command acquainted the house that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended the same to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up and read, containing the same allegations as in the preceding petition; and praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and grant the petitioners such relief therein as should appear reasonable, which petition was referred to a committee, to examine and state to the house the matter of fact contained therein; and a committee being accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, their report was made by Mr. Grosvenor on the 26th of February, and then ordered to lie upon the table, but on the 6th of April, it was upon motion again read, and then referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the following resolution, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 1441 l. be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to make compensation to Dr. Peter Swinton, for the damage done to the estate of the said Dr. Peter Swinton in the city of Chester, at the time of the late rebellion, by order of the officer commanding the garrison of the said city. But this resolution being with the others reported upon the 9th, it was amended by the house, and 700l. put instead of 1441 l.

This it must be allowed was a hardship upon the petitioners, after they had lain so long out of their money, and had suffered so much by that delay; but then it would have been a much greater hardship to have made the public pay interest upon a debt which would have been paid as soon as due, if proper application had been

made for it, as appeared from the payments made to other persons in the same circumstances: whereas, if the petition had set forth, and the petitioners had proved, that every possible method had been made use of for obtaining payment, except that of giving one half to some favourite clerk or servant, for the sake of obtaining payment of the other half, which has too often been found to be the most effectual way of obtaining payment: I say, if this had been proved, the whole of the interest as well as principal ought to have been made good to the petitioners, not by the publick, but by an inquiry into the conduct of the officers, whose duty it was to have paid the money, and compelling them or their heirs to make satisfaction; as it is very possible to suppose, that some such clerk or servant, under pretence of being an agent for the petitioner, actually received the money, and put it into his own pocket. But as no such application for payment was in this case suggested, the publick was not surely obliged to make good to the petitioners what they had lost, by the neglect or infirmity of their ancestors, and consequently the payment of the net principal was all that could in justice be expected from the publick.

Lastly, as to the resolution of May the 19th, I shall observe, that on the 4th of May it was resolved to address his majesty to give directions for laying before that house, a list of the lieutenants of his majesty's navy, then upon half pay, together with the allowances made to them; which list and account was accordingly laid before the house on the 12th, and on the 15th there was offered to be presented to the house, a petition of the lieutenants of his majesty's navy, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended to the consideration of the house: on this the petition, being brought up was read, and set forth; that the petitioners flattered themselves, that during the course of the late successful war, they had served his majesty

\* No such petition was, by order, to be received after the 31st of January.

their country, with the greatest zeal and fidelity; and declared themselves ready and ambitious to renew their services, whensoever the royal command, and their country's service should again call them into action: and representing that their present pay was insufficient to support them in any character as officers in his majesty's service: That great numbers of them, being then reduced to half-pay, the amount thereof was so far from being adequate to their situation as officers, that it would not supply them even singly with the common necessities of life, and many of them, being charged with families, were particularly labouring under the most mortifying distresses; and therefore beseeching the house to take the same into consideration, and to grant them such relief as they should think meet.

As the facts were all known to be true, the petition was immediately referred to the committee of supply, where it occasioned the said resolution, which was reported by Sir Charles Hardy; and as soon as it was agreed to, Sir Charles also reported, that he was directed to move, and upon his motion it was resolved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to take the case of the lieutenants of his majesty's navy, into his consideration: and to make such provision for so useful and deserving a corps, (not exceeding one shilling a day over and above their present half-pay) for the year 1767, as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should think fit; and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good such expence, as should be incurred on that account. And on the 22d Mr. Treasurer reported, that their said address had been presented, and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would take the same into consideration.

I shall now proceed to give the history of the committee of ways and means, for as soon as the house had agreed to the two resolutions of the committee of supply of November the 17th, it was resolved, that the house should next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to

consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, from which time the committee continued from time to time to sit, until the 3d of June, 1767, inclusive, and came to many resolutions, which, as agreed to by the house, were as followeth:

Nov. 27, 1766. *Nov. 27, 1766.*

That the usual temporary malt tax be continued from the 23d of June, 1767, to the 24th of June, 1768, 700,000*l.*

MARCH 2, 1767.

That the sum of 3*s.* in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1767, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the 9th article of the treaty of Union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland 1,528,568*l.* 1*rs.* 11*d.*  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

MARCH 9.

1. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1767, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of 1767.

2. That the sum of 1,800,000*l.* be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, if not discharged with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April, 1768, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

APRIL 2.

1. That an additional duty of 6*s.* be laid upon every dozen of bast, or straw, chip, cane, and horse-hair hats, and bonnets, which from and after the second of April, 1767, shall be entered inward at any port, or place, in this kingdom.

2. That an additional duty of 6*s.* be laid upon every pound weight avoirdupoise of platting, or other manufacture of bast, or straw, chip, cane, or horse-hair, to be used in, or proper for, making of hats or bonnets, which, from and after the said 2d of April, shall be entered inwards at any port, or place, in this kingdom.

4 B 2

APRIL

APRIL 16.

1. That towards the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* be raised in manner following, that is to say, the sum of 900,000*l.* by annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* *per cent.* to commence from the 5th of January last, and the sum of 600,000*l.* by a lottery to consist of 60,000 tickets, the whole of such sum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like 3*l.* *per cent.* annuities, to commence from the 5th of January, 1768; and that all the said annuities be transferrable at the Bank of England, paid half yearly on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the Sinking Fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint stock of 3*l.* *per cent.* annuities, which were consolidated at the Bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late majesty, and several subsequent acts, and subject to redemption by parliament; that every contributor towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* shall, in respect of every 60*l.* agreed by him to be contributed for raising such sum, be intitled to receive four tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of 10*l.* for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on or before the 29th of April next, make a deposit with the cashiers of the Bank of England, of 20*l.* *per cent.* in part of the monies so to be contributed towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* and also a deposit of 5*l.* *per cent.* in part of the monies so to be contributed in respect of the said lottery, as a security for making the respective future payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, on the 900,000*l.* 10*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 27th of March next; 10*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 26th of June next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 27th of August next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 25th of September next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 30th of October next; 15*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 17th of November next. On the Lottery for 600,000*l.* 25*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 16th of June next; 30*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 28th of July next; 40*l.* *per cent.* on or before the 11th of September next. And that all the monies so received by the said cashiers be paid into

the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the said sum of 900,000*l.* at any time on or before the 27th of October next, or towards the said lottery on or before the 24th of July next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of 3*l.* *per cent. per annum*, on the sum so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same, to the 17th of November next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said 900,000*l.* and to the 11th of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

2. That an additional duty of 3*d.* *per ell* be laid upon all linen cloth, or sheeting, above one yard English in width, which shall be imported into this kingdom, except from Holland and Flanders.

3. That an additional duty of 3*d.* *per ell* be laid upon all canvas drillings, which shall be imported into this kingdom.

4. That the said duties be carried to the Sinking Fund, towards making good to the same the payments to be made thereof of the annuities attending the said sum of 1,500,000*l.*

5. That the additional duties upon bast, or straw, chip, cane, and horse-hair hats and bonnets, and upon plating, or other manufacture of bast, or straw, chip, cane, or horse-hair, to be used in, or proper for, making hats or bonnets, imported into any port, or place, in this kingdom, granted to his majesty in this session, be also carried to the said fund, towards making good the said payments.

6. That towards making good the said supply, there be applied the sum of 469,147*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5th of April, 1767, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which have then arisen of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called The Sinking Fund.

7. That, towards raising the said supply, there be applied the sum of 2,010,121*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  out of the monies

monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the said fund, commonly called The Sinking Fund.

8. That, towards making good the said supply, there be applied the sum 35,202 l. 9 s. 2 d. also remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the disposition of parliament.

9. That a sum not exceeding 261,571 l. 13 s. 3 d. 1. out of the savings arising upon grants for the pay of several regiments upon respited pay, by off-reckonings, and by stoppages made for provisions delivered to the forces in North America, the West Indies, and at Minorca, to the 24th of December, 1764, and received of William earl of Chatham, formerly paymaster general of his majesty's forces, for the balance remaining over and above the monies found necessary to be applied for defraying the expences of the forces in former years; and also out of the sum of one million, granted in the second year of his majesty's reign, on account to enable him to defray extraordinary expences of the war, for the service of 1762, and to assist the kingdom of Portugal, and for other purposes, be applied towards making good the supply granted, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 3d of February, 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

10. That out of such monies remaining in the hands of Edward Saint-hill, Esq; as were issued to him for the relief and maintenance of the widows of officers of the land forces and marines, who died in the service, the sum of 2,844 l. 17 s. 9 d. be paid into the hands of the paymaster general of his majesty's forces, and be also applied towards making good the said supply granted, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 3d of February, 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

11. That a sum, not exceeding 210,000 l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th of April, 1767, and on or before the 5th of April, 1768, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by

any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1767.

12. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th of April, 1767, and on or before the 5th of April, 1768, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the fifth year of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of Gum Senega and Gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

13. That the sum of 150,000 l. remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequer, which was granted to his majesty, in the last session of parliament, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1766, be applied towards raising the said supply.

14. That a sum not exceeding 181,000 l. of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention between his majesty and the French king, concluded and signed at London, the 27th of February, 1765, for the maintenance of the late French prisoners of war, be applied towards making good the said supply.

15. That the sum of 84,604 l. 3 s. 3 d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1767, of the Two Sevenths Excise, granted by an act of 5 and 6 W. and M. after satisfying the several charges and incumbrances thereupon, for the half year then ended, be carried to and, made part of, the aggregate fund, and that the said fund be made a security for the discharge of such annuities, and other demands, payable out of the said sum, as the growing produce of the said Two Sevenths Excise shall not be sufficient to answer.

MAY

MAY 5.

1. That an additional duty of 3d. *per ell*, be laid upon all linen cloth, or sheeting, above one yard English in width, which shall be imported into this kingdom, from Holland and Flanders, except cloth of the manufacture of those countries.

2. That an additional duty of 3d. *per ell*, be laid upon all drilling, other than canvas drilling, which shall be imported into this kingdom.

3. That the said duties be carried to the Sinking Fund, towards making good to the same, the payments to be made thereout, of the annuities to be established in respect of the sum of 1,500,000*l.* to be raised in pursuance of a resolution of this house, on the 16th of April last.

4. That an act made in the 7th of Geo. II. chap. 18. which was to continue in force from the 24th of June, 1734, for seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by several subsequent acts passed in the 14th, 20th, 27th, and 33d. of his said late majesty, was further continued, from the expiration thereof, until the 29th of September, 1767, and from thence to the end of the then next session, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 7.

1. That there be laid an additional duty of one halfpenny *per ell*, upon all foreign canvas, packing, spruce, Elbing, or Quinsborough, imported into this kingdom.

2. That there be laid an additional duty of 1d. *per ell*, on all foreign canvas, Dutch barrats, or Hessens, imported into this kingdom.

3. That all foreign lawns imported into this kingdom, be rated as Silesia lawns, and pay accordingly.

4. That over and above the said duty an additional duty of 3d. *per yard* be laid upon all foreign lawns.

5. That a sum, not exceeding 15,000*l.* *per annum* arising from the said duties, do remain in the Receipt of the Exchequer, as a fund for the encouragement of raising and dressing hemp and flax in this kingdom, in such way and manner as parliament shall hereafter direct, and that the remainder of the said duties be re-

served in the Exchequer for the future disposition of parliament.

MAY 19.

1. That there be granted to his majesty, upon the postage and conveyance of letters and packets between Great-Britain and the Isle of Man, for every single letter 2d. for every double letter 4d. for every treble letter 6d. and for every ounce 8d. and so in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, and other things.

2. For the postage and conveyance of letters and packets, within the said island, such rates, in proportion to the number of miles, or stages, as are now established for the island, port, or conveyance of letters and packets in England.

3. That the monies arising by the said rates be appropriated to such uses as the present rates of postage are now made applicable.

JUNE 2.

1. That the duties upon logwood, exported from this kingdom, be discontinued.

2. That, the properties of any number of persons whatsoever, in any ship or cargo, or both, be allowed to be assured, to the amount of any sum, not exceeding 1000*l.* by a policy stamped with one 5*s.* stamp; and to the amount of any larger sum, by a policy stamped with two such stamps.

3. That the allowance authorized to be made by an act passed in the 29th of his late majesty, upon prompt payment of the stamp duties on licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors, be reduced to the same rate as the allowances for prompt payment of other stamp duties.

4. That upon the exportation from this kingdom of coffee and cocoa nuts, of the growth or produce of the British colonies, or plantations in America, as merchandize, a drawback be allowed, of the duties of customs, payable upon the importation thereof.

5. That grey or scrow salt, salt scale, sand scale, crustings, or other foul salt, be allowed to be taken from the salt-works in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, to be used as manure, upon payment of a duty of 1d. *per bushel* only.

6. That provision be made, for declaring that ribbands and silks, printed,

ed, stained, or painted, in this kingdom, though less than half a yard in breadth, are within the meaning of certain acts made in the 10th and 12th of Queen Anne, and liable to the duties therein mentioned.

7. That the duties payable upon Succus Liquoritiæ, imported into this kingdom, be repealed.

8. That, in lieu thereof, a duty of 30s. *per* hundred weight, be laid upon Succus Liquoritiæ imported into this kingdom.

9. That the said duty be appropriated to such uses, as the duty so to be repealed was made applicable.

10. That a subsidy of 6d. in the pound, according to the value specified in the book of rates, referred to by an act made in the 12th of King Charles II. be laid upon the exportation from this kingdom, of such rice as shall have been imported duty free, by virtue of an act made in this session of parliament.

11. That the said duty on rice be reserved in the Exchequer, for the disposition of parliament.

12. That the drawbacks payable on China earthen ware, exported to America, be discontinued.

13. That a duty of 4s. 8d. *per* hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all crown, plate, flint, and white glass, imported into the British colonies and plantations in America.

14. That a duty of 1s. 2d. *per* hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all green glass, imported into the said colonies and plantations.

15. That such duties as shall be equal to a moiety of the duties granted by two acts of parliament, made in the 10th and 12th of her majesty Queen Anne, and now payable in pursuance thereof, or of any subsequent act of parliament, upon paper, paste boards, millboards, and scaleboards, respectively, be laid upon paper pasteboards, millboards and scaleboards imported into the said colonies and plantations.

16. That a duty of 2s. *per* hundred weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all red and white lead, and painters colours, imported into the said colonies and plantations.

17. That a duty of 3d. *per* pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all tea, imported into the said colonies and plantations.

18. That the said duties, to be raised in the said colonies and plantations be applied, in making a more certain and adequate provision for the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such of the said colonies and plantations, where it shall be found necessary, and that the residue of such duties be paid into the Receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, and there reserved to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the said colonies and plantations.

19. That, upon the exportation of teas to Ireland, and the British dominions in America, a drawback be allowed, for a time to be limited, of all the duties of customs, which shall have been paid thereupon; and that such indemnification be made, by the East-India company, to the public, in respect of such drawback, as is mentioned in the petition of the said company.

20. That the inland duty of 1s. *per* pound weight, upon all black and singlo teas consumed in Great-Britain, be taken off, for a time to be limited, and that such indemnification be made, by the said company, to the public, in respect of such duty, as is mentioned in the petition of the said company.

#### JUNE 10.

There were twenty resolutions of the said committee reported and agreed to by the house, by the first of which, all duties then payable to his majesty, upon goods imported into, or exported from the Isle of Man, were abolished; but by the eighteen next following resolutions, a great variety of new duties upon such goods were imposed, which I do not think it necessary to transcribe, as so very few people in this kingdom can now have any trade or correspondence with that island, and those that have must provide themselves with a copy of the act itself. And as to the 20th resolution of this day it was as follows:

That such bounties as may hereafter become due and payable, under the several acts which have been made for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery, be paid by the receiver general of the customs, in that part of Great

Great-Britain called Scotland, out of any monies remaining in his hands.

These were all the resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed

to by the house, and with regard to the sums thereby provided for, and which can now be ascertained, they stand as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By the resolution of November 27	700000	0	0
By that of March 2	1528368	11	11
By the second of March 9	1800000	0	0
By the first of April 16	1500000	0	0
By the sixth of ditto	469147	14	0
By the seventh of ditto	2010121	10	3
By the eighth of ditto	35203	9	2
By the ninth of ditto	261571	13	3
By the tenth of ditto	7844	17	9
By the eleventh of ditto	110000	0	0
By the thirteenth of ditto	150000	0	0
By the 14th of ditto	181000	0	0
Sum total of such provisions as can now be ascertained	8753256	16	6
Excess of the provisions	225528	15	11

Thus we see that the sum total even of those provisions made by this session, whose produce can be ascertained, or nearly ascertained, exceed the grants; but then we are to consider, that no money was by this session granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia during the year 1767, the whole of that expence being now to be taken from the land tax, without granting any sum of money for replacing it, as was done in the preceding session †; for in this session the committee of supply only resolved by the resolution of the 5th of March, that provision should be made for the militia, but did not grant any particular sum for that purpose; therefore this resolution was, as soon as agreed to, referred to the committee of ways and means, and the whole of the 150000*l.* granted by the preceding session for the militia, was in this session made applicable to the supply of 1767, by the said thirteenth resolution of that committee agreed to on the 16th of April; so that if we deduct the said 150,000*l.* together with the usual deficiencies of the land and malt taxes, from this excess it will bring the excess to the wrong side of this account; consequently, if there should happen any other deficiency, it must be supplied by the produce of the new taxes imposed by this session, or by a new grant in the next; for by the said resolutions of April the

16th, we seem to have swept the Exchequer so clean as to have left nothing that can be applied by next session to that purpose, except the casual produce of these new taxes.

However, notwithstanding the reduction of the land tax, we have in this session made a good beginning towards paying off the national debt, for we have paid off near three millions, as appears from the second, fourth, and fifth supply resolutions of April † the 13th, and have for that purpose borrowed but 1,500,000*l.* so that of our 4*l.* per cent. debts we have paid clear off very near 1,500,000*l.* and have reduced another 1,500,000*l.* from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per cent. interest. And if the land tax had in this session been continued as formerly at 4*s.* in the pound, we should have been able to have paid clear off at least two millions of our 4*l.* per cent. debts, and should not have been obliged to have borrowed above a million, which would have operated much more powerfully in raising the price of all our 3*l.* per cent. debts; and to aim as much as possible at this we are bound by every thing that can be dear to mankind; for until our 3*l.* per cents come to be sold at par, we cannot vindicate either the honour or interest of our country with so much spirit as we might otherwise do; therefore it is to be hoped, that in the very next session we shall again resume that very saluta-

\* See before, p. 555.

† See our last vol. p. 661.

‡ See before, p. 499.

ry measure of continuing the land tax at 4s. in the pound; for from the supplies of this very session it is evident, that the necessary expence of the current service for this year amounts to 3,298,171, and we cannot suppose that the expence of the current service in any future year, even in time of peace, will ever amount to less; consequently, as we have now no free revenue but the land and malt taxes, if the former be continued at 3s. in the pound, we can never spare above a million a year from the Sinking Fund, for the payment of our debts, and a million a year is too weak a power for raising such a heavy weight as that of our present load of debts, before our being involved in some new and dangerous war.

I know it may be said, that several new taxes have been granted in this session, which will add to the annual produce of the public revenue, and thereby enable us to pay off a larger sum of the national debt yearly, without inroaching further upon our Sinking Fund; but when I come to consider those taxes, I believe I may be able to shew that few, or at least not many, of them can properly and justly be said to be applicable to the current service, that some of them will rather diminish than increase the public revenue, and as to others, though they may add a little to the Sinking Fund in one way, yet they will probably in another way diminish it as much, if not more; by which I mean some of those taxes imposed upon our people in North America, for from experience we know that, before any of the late taxes were imposed upon them, the ballance of trade between North America and Great Britain was always so much against them, that they could never keep any ready money amongst them, but were obliged to send it to Great-Britain as fast as they could procure it by their trade with foreign countries, or with our sugar islands. This was occasioned by their having almost all their manufactures and all their utensils, as well the coarse as fine sort of every kind, from Great-Britain: If we by taxes increase their expence of living in their own country, how shall they save money to purchase from those manufactures, and those u-

tenils? They must make a shift with those of the coarsest sort; In the mean time they certainly will encourage the setting up of such manufactures and mechanical trades amongst themselves, and for that purpose will give encouragement and employment to every poor manufacturer and mechanick who transplants himself from this to that country. And whatever our grandees may think, let me tell them, that there is not a labouring, or working man in England, who, at an average, does not contribute, by his and his family's consumption, at least 40s. a year to our public revenue by means of our ill-judged taxes upon the necessaries of life: Consequently every diminution in our number of such men must be a loss to our public revenue, and the whole of that loss must ultimately fall upon our Sinking Fund.

[To be continued in our next.]

*A Defence of the Conversation occasioned by the Confessional (p. 65.) against the Attacks of a late Pamphleteer.*

**I**T is now evident that Phileutheros was not mistaken, when he said that the writer of the Confessional had set on foot a cry that would be kept up, with the utmost efforts of dissenters, papists, deists, and every enemy of the church established, &c. [See Mag. for Aug. p. 392.]

A defender of this sort, who signs Philalethes Londinensis, has shewn himself, in a new pamphlet, intitled, *Civil Establishments in Religion a Ground of Infidelity*, a defender that the author of the Confessional may be ashamed of—and who opens too barefacedly and indiscreetly, even for the pruder of the dissenters to approve.

The conversation between Phileutheros and Statiotes, is, amongst other more considerable performances, attacked in a few straggling strictures by him.

These it may be thought scarcely deserved any notice; but as perverse representations, and bold assertions, brisk gibes, and shameless cavils (the principal materials of these strictures) may pass with some for reasoning, I shall bestow a few remarks on them.

The first objection of Phileutheros, which this writer attacks, is his charging the author of the Confessional with

with seeming to have a quarrel against almost *every* particular in our church—and wanting rather to set up an entire new one, than to improve the old [Feb. Mag. p. 66.]

Well! and what has this modest writer to say in confutation thereof?—Even nothing—but gives up the point; and only (after giving us a silly anecdote of his) roundly asserts, “that he (the author of the Confessional) is not unreasonable if that be his design.” [Civil Est. p. 74.]

After this notable piece of service to the Confessional, he next attacks Phileleutheros, for suggesting, that possibly the writer of the Confessional, if he could get rid of the *present* subscription, might be reconciled to a *new* set of articles, when he had got the appointment of them in other hands to his *liking*,—but that whether he would approve of that, or no, his proposed subscription to the scriptures only (which is in effect none) *would not* be deemed sufficient, and another would certainly be set up.

To this the Stricturist answers, that “it is quite foreign to the argument as it has to do with the Confessional—and to the desire of every consistent protestant dissenter to have the subscriptions of any kind continued.” [Civ. Estab. p. 75.] That it is foreign to the argument, to suppose that he may vary from his principles, is easier said than proved.

And that “it is foreign to the desire of every consistent protestant dissenter to have subscriptions of any kind continued,” wants proof too.—Pray, do none of the protestant dissenters approve of, or require confessions of faith, or any thing equivalent to subscriptions?—or is there a division to be made of them, into the consistent, and those whom he does not *allow* to be consistent? perhaps these latter are more numerous than the former, and then the remark, if *true*, is nothing to the purpose. And little dependance indeed can we have that it would prove true, under all circumstances. It is not impossible, but they who cry out against a procedure at one time, may be strenuous for it on a change of circumstances; with these, folks often change their note.—He may possibly

recollect, with whom *schism* at different times, and on different occasions, has been either a crime of the deepest dye, or a very insignificant affair—and persecution been condempned and exerted; in regard to subscription too there may be as considerable a change.—This has happened before now, as one that he can have no objection to, will tell him\*. “The puritans refused to subscribe to Queen Elizabeth’s articles,—but what may seem quite astonishing is, that those very puritans, who refused to subscribe these articles of the church of England, should, when they became the dominant party, in their assembly of divines, compose and frame another set of articles, *much more exceptionable*, and declare them as the standard of orthodoxy, to be subscribed by all who would be admitted to the sacred ministry.”——He must pardon us then, if we do not hazard very much upon any assurance he can give of what may be the desire of protestant dissenters at large.

The very extensive toleration which the church of England allows, having been mentioned [Feb. Mag. p. 66.] by Phileleutheros, as affording to those, who are dissatisfied with our church, an ample opportunity of retreating to any other which they like better, or think more scriptural, this *very moderate reasoner* most deplorably gives way to wrath, and falls to abusing the toleration, as no better than an injury and insult—a conduct which will not bear to be mentioned; at least “without signs of grief and sorrow, as well as blushing,—what end [saith he, Civ. Estab. p. 76.] can it answer to keep in remembrance the toleration, but that of giving a truly good mind great pain, to think of *churchmen* who would be called Christians, *presuming* to tolerate every whit as good christians as themselves.”

It is thus *he* (for I am far from charging the dissenters in general with such ingratitude and misbehaviour) requites the tenderness of our government: Who, however they may in a true christian spirit be averse to putting any force, even upon the most perverse and grossly erroneous, are notwithstanding, convinced of the im-

\* An Attempt to explain the Words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, &c. p. 126  
particular

tance and good foundation of the truths they support by an establishment; and will hardly grant this writer that the tolerated of every denomination are all equally possessed of truth, and that any of them are every whit as good christians as themselves. But toleration he will have it, is for our own sakes, and not theirs; to favour ourselves and not them.——“Toleration (he says) is the hedge set about profits and preferments.”—[Civ. Est. p. 76.]—indeed? What then if the church had less tenderness towards such as dissent from its doctrines and discipline, and would not grant any toleration, would its profits and preferments be less inclosed? I speak not this, that I am against toleration—God forbid—but only to shew how perversely this man represents things—annihilating the act of toleration would not (as he pretends) render these rich morsels quite common. The man either has lost his wits, or thinks every body else has. He will too have Phileleutheros to be altogether influenced by these rich morsels, and that on the strength of the expression—which, after all, happens to be the expression \* of a brother separatist of his alluded to: and therefore shews his “predominant tastes and feelings,” if any body’s.

After so charitably giving out that here centers the only concern of the Cleric—this scoffer quotes a disinterested with of that same Cleric’s, which evinces, that the prevailing, of what he believes to be the best state of christianity, is the thing he has now at heart.—Indeed this genius strives to conceal the absurdity by inventing the circumstance of forgetfulness.——

“It is matter of pleasantry (says he) to observe, that the Cleric mentions these delicious things with the most exquisite relish, and yet at the same time deplorably forgetting his own morsel, the transported man very absurdly

breaks out in this strain of devotion;—would to God they would all come into it [the establishment] and enjoy its emoluments.

It is absurd then, it seems, and deplorable in this writer’s eyes, to be disinterested. But let him get his eye-sight cleared from the blearedness of prejudice, and he will see, with others, that the preservation of the establishment is not wished only in greediness after the loaves and fishes, since it is at the same time wished that these morsels were quite common to all coming in to it.

He charges Phileleutheros too, with objecting to any farther reformation, [Civ. Estab. p. 79.] which charge indeed fails only in point of truth.—But no matter for that—they who do not examine, will swallow it and be exasperated—though such will see it’s falsity who read over the Conversation [particularly p. 111, 231—392 of Lond. Mag. 1767.]

He next quarrels with what Phileleutheros urges as a reason for self-defence, that “some sect or denomination, ever will be uppermost; and if any other than the church of England was so, they would not act the same part in respect to emoluments †, &c. but they would not equally tolerate the church of England, as they are tolerated by it [no nor even dissenters of a different denomination.]”

One very extraordinary remark he makes hereon [Civ. Est. p. 81.] that there is great impropriety in saying that another sect being uppermost would not equally tolerate the church of England.—“Here (he says) Phileleutheros sadly forgets himself, for that very sect, when uppermost, would be the church of England.”—Be then called the church of England he might have said—but it is not called so now; and one would think that the surest way to be understood, is to describe particulars by the names they

\* See the Dispute better adjusted, p. 17.

† See The Natural Impossibility of better uniting Protestants, &c. by repealing the Test, published in 1733, p. 25. “On the same and no other terms were all offices of trust, profit, and honour, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, disposed of by the presbyterian state, as long as that pure evangelic administration lasted in England, and with more rigid circumstances than were ever insisted upon by the fiercest tory, or high-flier, in the established church, as the particular ordinances, records, &c. indisputably prove.”

are now known by. I am at a loss to account for such trifling, or what he aims at by it;—whether he intended this only as an attempt at wit, or whether he would have it pass for reasoning, and would argue, that the church of England cannot be injured, for that let what sect will be uppermost, it will be the church of England still.—This is much like the rest of his reasoning, and as good as most of it.—The name is *every thing* with him—the *thing* he overlooks.

Well but for the fact—That we have reason to believe, that no sect, if it could get uppermost, would equally tolerate us, as it is now tolerated by us—no nor even dissenters of a different denomination.

That this would be the case, we have all the foundation in the world to believe.—*Past* experience, and *present appearances*, both serve to confirm it.

If he had truly reported what Rapin was quoted for, he had produced to view one evidence for this: Rapin was brought to prove, that if the Presbyterians (the least differing sect) were uppermost, they would not be content till they had *utterly destroyed the whole church of England*.—Compare the quotation and his *faithful* report of it \*. [Mag. for Feb. p. 67.]

And I pray, when our church was overturned by the sectaries in the grand rebellion, how did they use their power when they were uppermost? Did they tolerate any congregations according to the form of the church of England which they had gotten under? Nay did they suffer any private persons so much as to use the Liturgy of that church? No—there was a total prohibition of it; and intolercancy was carried to its highest pitch, proscribing certain opinions with imprisonment and even death.

The temper too which many writers at this day discover (and none more barefacedly than the writer under consideration) the inveteracy and malice with which they speak of the

church of England and its peculiar, sufficiently shew what it must expect if they could *have their will*.

His next remark is, “that Phileleutheros does himself bitterly complain of *such a supposed situation*, as that of having his church in *such a state* as to be only tolerated by the majority of any denomination; he cannot endure to think of the very disagreeable situation; nevertheless he would have the minority content with a toleration.”

This now is all misrepresentation.—All that is said amounts to this, and no more than this, that as we are sufficiently convinced, that if they were to get uppermost they would not tolerate us, (but supposing it otherwise, they might be content with being tolerated as well as we) therefore all the reason in the world was there for us to run no hazards, and to keep ourselves as we are. But not one word was there of complaining bitterly at the *meer thought* of toleration.—This is his way of dressing it up, and has no truth in it. If I were to go with a number of friends to settle in a country, where the church established was such as we could not comply with, I should think it a favour to be tolerated openly to exercise our own religion. I should not complain, but rejoice in a toleration, as any thorough christian undoubtedly would. I should not tell the *tolerating*, that they would not be content to change places with the *tolerated*; and that therefore it is plain they have no right to secure themselves against being brought to it; nay against the *greater* probability, if they were once the minority, of not being tolerated at all.

The citations he brings of charity towards dissenters are highly to be commended; but they are nothing to the purpose as evidence, that the establishment is immediately to be sacrificed to them.

This dreamer, and follower of the *gainsaying of Core* disowns [Civ. Establish. p. 84.] all legislation to any christian church,—or that pre-eminence ever

\* His gibe too [Civ. Est. p. 78.] on the quotation from Bishop Ellis's *Traits*, which appear on reading that excellent work, to have been sufficiently obviated by the bishop. See part I. p. 175. and onward. See also Sherlock's *Vindication of the Corp. and Test Acts*, the second edition, 1718, p. 74. &c.

was, or ever can be, allowed a place amongst the ministers of Christ \*.

His assertion is, I doubt not, the best argument he has, though it is a very poor one; (to set against pregnant proofs of scripture, the clear testimony of the earliest antiquity, and all the arguments of those many pious and learned men that have unanswerably justified our church government) and is sufficiently answered by a contrary assertion.

Nor is any power pleaded for of controuling the thinking and judging faculties of mankind, as he represents it [Civ. Est. p. 87.] All are left free to exercise them; and to enjoy the result of that exercise. Consistently with which the propriety may be vindicated of each society, or communion, uniting in such principles as they judge true and important.

The next remark he makes, is, as groundless as all the rest.——He produces what Phileleutheros says in proof of his being a friend to liberty, as an indication of his being greatly humbled at length.——Since when I pray?—Why it was a whole month that this declaration was published after his first part.—True.—But not an hour passed betwixt writing them.—For his suggestion then he had not the slenderest shadow, but from the mode of publication in parts to be continued [See the end of each month's division] whilst the whole came together to the publisher at once. And no intervening stricture of his, I can assure him, or of any one else, produced this sentiment: It was ever Phileleutheros's own way of thinking. But it will never be in this writer's power to show that, to wish the articles established to be, as few as well may be, in perfect consistency with the interests of truth and charity; and to be

for entirely abolishing all articles, is the same thing.

One thing, however, we have to thank this writer for—his undisguised enmity, and open discovery what he is. We might be in danger from the underminings of a pretended friend and member—whilst his intending the destruction of the church established might be doubted.—But sure we shall become vigilant and careful, now such avowed enemies help to carry on the assaults, and lend all their artillery, who are above dissembling, that they think it no unreasonable design, and who scorn to admit so much as of the supposition that they do not intend the utmost lengths that their principles can be carried to, though it be that infidelity and religion must be put upon the same footing, and the spoils of government be shared alike by Turks, Idolaters, and Atheists.

To let him see, notwithstanding, that I am in christian charity with him, I will take him for my godfather, and the name which he bestowed upon me, I will cheerfully adopt. Though he meant it as a name of reproach (to let him see that I esteem it an honour) I sign myself

CLERICUS.

Extract from a Discourse concerning the Irritability of some Flowers. A New Discovery.

THE curious phenomenon here treated of, is a motion excited in the floscules of some plants on their being gently touched. The plant chiefly used by the author for his experiments was the *centaurea calcitrapoides calycibus subduplicato spinosis, foliis amplexicantibus indivisis serratis*, one of the syngenesious plants, distinguished by Linnæus, under the title of *po-*

\* The scripture considers some in the church as ruling, and others as obeying, Heb. xiii. 7, 17, 24. 1 Tim. v. 17.—It is given to some to charge others, of the ministers, in regard to what they teach, 1 Tim. i. 3. and to give in charge other regulations and orders, 1 Tim. v. 7. to rebuke in a public capacity them that are unruly, 1 Tim. v. 20. to rebuke with all authority, Titus ii. 15. to set in order [i.e. to rectify and perfectly settle] the things that are wanting [or are not adjusted] and to ordain, Titus i. 5.—to commit the gospel doctrine to faithful men that are able to teach others [and of course to judge of that ability and fitness] 2 Tim. ii. 2. and to lay on hands, 1 Tim. v. 22.—Are not here visible marks of a superiority of power and order?

† See Rotheram's Essay on Establishments, p. 48, and 109; and the manner in which this writer treats his willingness not to think the worst.

*lygamia frustranea*; but he discovered a like sensible quality in the genera of the *polygamia aequales*, such as the thistles, cnicus, sawworts, cinarae, bastard saffron, and burdock. For making the experiment, the author advises to cut through the whole mass of the flower longitudinally, with a sharp knife; by which means the inside being laid open to view, one of the floscules may be drawn, with a light hand, out of its natural situation: The floscule then being touched, it immediately discovers sensation, and moves itself, "bending sometimes on one side, sometimes on another; sometimes twisting itself at the same time that it descends, and that in various ways, according to various accidents, or according to the part touched, for it generally bends itself on that side. It rises again, but slower, as if a second force constrained it to set itself right: not that it returns exactly to its first high and erect situation, as before the touch. Nay, I have observed in more than one, and I am sure I do not deceive myself, a sort of beginning undulation, but so short that the whole was finished in the first effort to descend, and then in giving some slight signs of rising.

Once touching is sufficient to debilitate the floscules, and render them unable to move themselves again, touch as much as you please. This languor lasts three minutes at most, till the floscule in this short repose is refreshed, and regains its first vigour.

But when the floscules are more ripe, and near the time of impregnation, an accident still more entertaining than that abovementioned happens; for now the farina is mature, and the floscule, upon being touched, not only moves as before, but the point of the tower, formed of the antherae, is seen to open in its five sides, and a great quantity of the farina is driven out, which if it does not spout out like water from a fountain, it is because its small oval balls are moistened with a glue, which supports and keeps them grouped together at top, from whence but few particles fall down through the floscules, till either all that part of the farina, which cannot support itself on the point, falls whilst still fresh in a sort of cloud; or else supports itself only till the wind,

or the sun's beams parch and dissolve it into a dry dust. If when the floscules are nearly ripe you open the tower, but so gently that the contents may not be touched, you will find almost all the farina heaped together in the sharp point, which farina is supported by the increasing point of the stigma, and remaining there shut up, takes the conic form of the hollow. But if the floscules are not so mature, the farina is found sticking to the inside of the lower part of the tower, the top being quite empty; nay in some kinds of centaury the hollow is transparent, though not in this species under consideration, on account of its deep colour.

When the flower is more ripe, or has been often touched, the point itself of the stigma comes out covered with the farina, which by means of its glue fastens itself all round; and as it advances farther, it takes up still more of the farina with its necklace or garland composed of very short threads. For we may go so far in teasing, as it were, the floscules, that, not only all the stigma may come out, but even some part of the style, if we use our utmost endeavours.

This always happens of itself when the flower grows old; and it is certain that the floscules must, without being touched, go through all these changes in the short course of their lives. But when they are arrived at this period, they are no longer sensitive; and, if this was the beginning of death, from henceforward nothing but decay is seen. First, that turret of the antherae, now faded along with the filaments, grows dry soon after the corolla, and lastly the style and stigma. When this falls, all the carcase of the machine falls too, leaving upon the receptacle that germ which is now become ripe fruit, and ripe seed, adorned with that crown of hairs which qualifies it for flying when the wind lays hold of it, after it is once loosened from the dry calyx. Those common play-things, which we call tin tlecocks, made with a crown of feathers in order to support them in the air, exactly resemble these seeds.

So that the life of these flowers is nothing but an unfolding of the part which is followed by death. It is therefore difficult to determine the length

length of its life. This only I have observed, that the heat of summer shortens it; nay, at that time the phenomena abovementioned are seen only in the cool of the morning; because all the floscules are become old and withered, if you put off the examination of them till the great heat comes on. Again in the spring, and very near the autumn, their life is longer, and remains whole days."

Concerning this mysterious power of motion, the author is of opinion, that it resides no where but in the five filaments, and that too in their inward structure, independently of their natural situation; and observes, as very remarkable, that these filaments, when shortened, do not seem in the least bigger, either to the naked eye, or by the microscope, as far as can be perceived. He farther observes, that this contracting power remains longest in cool air; and these experiments are best performed by night: for when the heat is great they scarcely answer at all.

This curious discovery is an improvement in the theoretical part of botany, and ascertains beyond any former observations, the power of motion seemingly necessary to the impregnation of the germ. [*Crit. Rev.*]

*shortening the Duration of Parliaments is likely to be attempted by the Patriots in Ireland, in their present Session of Parliament; our Readers will not be displeased to see a Speech of the famous Dr. Lucas on that Subject, from Debates relative to the Affairs of Ireland, in 1763 and 1764, lately published.*

I Rise up to remark a defect in this constitution no less manifest than important; the long duration of our parliaments; as the evil of this defect is self-evident, I might reasonably suppose all arguments for the proof of it to be precluded, and, as it is of the most alarming and fatal kind, I might, with equal reason, suppose all arguments for the removal of it to be superfluous: Indeed, the proof of what is already manifest, is no less difficult than unnecessary, for by what term of ratiocination could I prove the light to shine at noon-day, or demonstrate the colours which the objects round me derive from that light?

yet, because there may be some, who by shutting their eyes, and involving themselves in voluntary darkness, obtain a pretence to doubt the reality of what others intuitively perceive, I will endeavour to display what all who are *willing to see, do see*, in such a manner as to make it impossible for those who love darkness rather than light, to suppose, or even pretend to suppose, the light does not shine: and that the figure and colour of the objects it makes visible, are the mere illusions of fancy.

To drop the metaphor, sir, it is impossible to suppose that men in general will discharge their duty with a zeal, steadiness, and assiduity, when it is contrary to their interest, equal to that which they will exert in fulfilling it, when their duty and their interest coincide; the duty of a member of this house is infinitely the most important that can devolve upon a subject, and his interest must either be connected with it, or opposed to it, in proportion as he is dependent upon his constituents, or upon any minister, who may have formed designs, in which his constituents could not possibly concur. By the defect, which I have remarked in our constitution, a member once chosen to sit in this house, sits in it for life, or at least, for the life of the prince upon the throne; a proposition from which the following deductions incontestibly proceed; he has nothing either to hope or fear from his constituents; but from a minister his expectations may reasonably be great: He will be tempted to oppose the measures of a good minister, merely, that he may be bought into his service, and to sell himself into the service of a bad minister for the same advantage; the minister also may afford to bid high, when he buys for life; so that a degree of virtue, which might resist a small advantage, may be surmounted by the minister, merely in consequence of his being in a situation which will make it worth his while to offer greater. Time for this iniquitous compact is also abundantly allowed, which, whatever might be the inclination and interest of the parties, would not be the case, if parliaments, instead of lasting for life, were, according to their primitive institution, to last but a year; or, according to a late regulation,

for

for three. A representative who has a seat for life, may become an absolute stranger to his constituents, while he continues the trustee of all that is dear and important to them upon earth: He who, when elected, had a good estate in the county, or city, by which he was chosen, may, by the vicissitude natural to worldly affairs, be totally undone, and not have a foot of land in the world; his interest, therefore, in the common interest is less, and his dependance naturally greater upon those who may possibly wish to subvert it. The disposal of property will thus remain in one who has no property of his own, and the liberty of others depend upon one whose own liberty, probably, depends wholly upon his seat in parliament; there is no time in which he can be called to account for his breach of trust, no time in which a worthier man may be chosen in his room; add to this, that the sitting of a member, once elected, for life, is an injury to those who are excluded, and who ought to take their turn; it is also a perpetual check upon zealous and active public spirit; for, as man, the best man, is a mixed character, much will never be done for others, if something for self is not mixed with it; and our great poet and moralist, has defined virtue to be that self-love which includes the good of others; he, therefore, who might exert himself upon a public and important occasion, and avail the public of his parts, his influence, or his fortune, if he hoped by a well-earned popularity, to obtain a voice in the great council of his country, will, perhaps, either sit wholly inactive, or, at best, make but a feeble effort, if this motive is wanting. Indolence, sir, is the genuine motive of despair, or of a state in which hope has no object; and how many would be actuated by hope, if our parliaments were limited to a short duration, who are now likely to be torpid for want of that vital principle, I leave every one present to determine. It is true, that now and then the door of this house is opened for the admission of a single individual by death; but all that is uncertain is, by a happy instinct of nature, deemed to be distant; and it being also doubtful in what part the vacancy will

happen the possibility is no more a stimulus to one than to all; how different would be the case if, at the end of a short period, the doors were to be thrown open for the admission of our whole number? how many hearts would then continually beat with ardour and emulation, how many assiduities would be practised, how extensive a popularity acquired, how much our constitution studied, and our interest attended to, by those who now sink, with a supine content, into the oblivion of private life, and sit, darkling and silent, in an obscure corner of the vessel, which they know they never shall assist to steer.

It would be very easy, sir, for me to shew, by citing indubitable facts from our history, that what I have endeavoured to prove *must be, has been*; that our constitution has flourished, when parliaments have been short, and declined when parliaments have been long; that bad kings and corrupt ministers, have made the transition from short parliaments to long, and good kings, and upright ministers, the transition from long parliaments to short; but to enumerate effects as evidence of their causes, when the necessary efficiency of their causes has been demonstrated, would be like bringing evidence to prove that a man did not walk and eat, and sleep, and transact his business, after having already demonstrated that he is dead. Let it however be remembered, that the first who extended parliaments to a longer duration than three years, was Henry the VIIIth, a violent and ambitious tyrant, the slave of every depraved appetite, and equally impatient of restraint from the laws both of God and man. As he knew that his arbitrary will could not be gratified, but by gaining the ascendancy over his parliament, he first contrived to make his parliament long, as the only means of obtaining that ascendancy and the slavish obedience of the parliament, when he had thus modelled it to his purpose, is well known. It is also well known, that Charles the II<sup>d</sup> obtained a long parliament, which knew no rule of acting but by the will of those who gave its members their pay; this parliament obtained the name of the *pension parliament*, and was perhaps the model upon which

Some later parliaments have been formed. But, to wave farther particular instances, it is too notorious to be denied, that many dangerous attempts have miscarried on the other side of the water, not so much from the virtue of the parliament, as from the apprehension of an approaching election; and of this ministers have been so much aware, that the close of a parliament has always been deemed an improper time to propose any measure which is, in general, disagreeable to the people. In a word, sir, it would appear incontestibly, from the reason of the thing, unsupported by facts, and by facts without the assistance of argument, that the prolongation of the terms of parliaments weakens the security of the people, and that nothing can make it safe to repose so great a trust in any set of men, as the collective body delegates to its representatives, but the shortness of the term for which such delegation is made. But, if this is true of parliaments in general, how much greater must be the danger arising from the unlimited duration of our parliament, when we have no such barrier against ministerial influence as the Place-Bill in England? a barrier which was thought necessary, notwithstanding the limitation of parliaments to seven years, and that it is less necessary to us, whose parliament is unlimited, or that with it we might more safely suffer our parliament for life, than our neighbours, is, I believe, a compliment they are very unwilling to pay us, but which, I believe, no friend to his country would be ambitious to receive.

To conclude, as, at least, an argument *ad hominem*, let me observe, that every friend to the Revolution must, consistently with his principles, declare in favour of limiting the time of our parliaments; for how absurd is it to maintain that the people have a right to make and change a king, and yet have no right to change their representatives, to whom they delegate their power of keeping the king from being independent of his people? I move then, and I hope to be seconded by every gentleman in the house, that leave may be given to bring in the heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliaments in this kingdom.

Nov. 1767.

*A Letter to Mr. Wilkes, from the Rev. Dr. John Douglas, Author of several Pamphlets, relative to the Impeachment of Archibald Bower, and other excellent Pieces.*

S I R,

**Y**OU will excuse the trouble I give you, because it is on an affair of infinite concern to my character, and I think you have it in your power to do me justice. A report has been set about, that I am the author of the Observations on the Spanish Papers, which, if it gains credit, will be as prejudicial to my interest, as it is absolutely unsupported by truth. You may please to remember you told me in the Park, the very day after the pamphlet appeared, *that you heard I had writ it*. It is become necessary for me, by the advice of my most respectable friends, to trace this groundless story to the fountain head, and therefore I apply to you, begging you would recollect *who told you* I was the author, that so I may be able effectually to stop the progress of a report, which if, at first, propagated only wantonly, will, I fear, if not traced to its source, in the end, have the same bad effects, as if it had come from the most determined malice.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

JOHN DOUGLAS.

Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, Apr. 1, 1762.

*The Answer.*

S I R, Winchester, Apr. 6, 1762.

**I** Had the honour of your letter at Basingstoke in my march to this place. When I was last in the foolish circle at the Smyrna, the Observations on the Spanish Papers were talked of, and as you know the sages there pretend to infinite sagacity, they were generally given to you, though a few ascribed them to Mauduit, the author of the famous Considerations. I am entirely satisfied with your authentic assurances on this subject, and on every occasion will contradict so groundless a report. There is not a man in this country, who more honours superior literary abilities than I do, nor more warmly wishes, for the dignity of our church, to see them rewarded in an eminent and distinguished manner. I shall be strenuous in contradicting

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dicting the report, for undoubtedly the author of the Observations has no chance of favour from any of the present powers; and if he is the unlucky Mauduit, he has overthrown all the merit he might with some derive from the Considerations. I hope that your other friends will exert themselves with the same zeal on this occasion, as I assure you I shall, for I am, with real regard,

Sir, your very humble servant,  
JOHN WILKES \*.

*Anecdote Extraordinary.*

IT seems when the extraordinary personage †, against whom an extraordinary indictment was preferred, was first informed of its being found a *true bill* against him, by a grand jury of the City of London, he was so incensed, that, in great rage, he repaired to a very great personage, who referred him to a noble duke then in office, to whom in high terms, and with loud menaces, he insisted on all persons concerned therein (especially the grand jury) being no less than immediately *hanged*. But the great man justly representing the impracticability of such a proposal, and that no one, not he himself, was, by our laws, exempt from their resentment, when found offending against them; it was then insisted, they should be all *imprisoned*. But this being also objected to, a third expedient was by him suggested, viz. that they should, every man of them, be dismissed from their employments. To humour so *sensible* a request, and to pacify his rage, this was not objected to; nay, the thing was declared already absolutely done, not one of them then remaining in office as grand jurymen—With this assurance, the extraordinary personage was not only highly satisfied, but returned home greatly pleased; rejoiced with his family; and dispatched immediately a courier to France, with the news of this victory over the grand jury of the city of London.

*An important Discovery of Dr. Franklyn, in Electricity, from Priestley's present State of Electricity, &c.*

"WE come now (say the writers of the Monthly Review, in

their account of the above work) to Dr. Franklyn's important discovery of the identity of lightning and the electric fire. This is one of the few capital discoveries made in electricity, for which we are not at all indebted to chance, but to one of those bold and happy stretches of thought, in consequence of which, those gigantic strides are made in science, which distinguish geniuses of a superior order. The Abbé Nollet we remember having, in one of his letters addressed to Dr. Franklyn, previously contested the extent of the principle on which this noble discovery was founded, viz. the *power of points* to attract the electric fluid from a great distance, celebrates in some of his subsequent letters, not without a sneer, the very great courage of Messrs Dalibard and Delor, who in consequence of their confidence in the truth of Dr. Franklyn's theory, and his proposal of a method of verifying it, first erected an apparatus with a view of drawing down from the clouds the matter of the thunderbolt; — not as hazarding their persons in the trial, which the Abbé, in consequence of his own principles, must, before the event, have thought to be very safe, during the course of such an experiment; but as endangering their philosophical good name, by exhibiting themselves, *en spectacle*, to the world, in attempting to produce such great effects by means so apparently unequal to them. Messrs. Dalabard and Delor however succeeded; as did the original proposer about a month afterwards, as we are informed by our author; but before he had heard of any thing that they had done. "As every circumstance," says Dr. P. "relating to so capital a discovery as this—cannot but give pleasure to all my readers, I shall endeavour to gratify them with the communication of a few particulars which I have from the best authority.

The doctor (Franklyn) after having published his method of verifying his hypothesis concerning the sameness of electricity with the matter of lightning, was waiting for the erection of a spire in Philadelphia to carry his views into execution; when it occurred

\* The Observations on the Spanish Papers are generally given to Mr. Wilkes. The pamphlet however was anonymous.

† The late Count de Guérchy.

red to him that, by means of a common kite, he could have a readier and better access to the regions of thunder than by any spire whatever. Preparing therefore a large silk handkerchief, and two cross sticks of a proper length, on which to extend it, he took the opportunity of the first approaching thunder-storm, to walk into a field, in which there was a shed convenient for his purpose. But dreading the ridicule which too commonly attends unsuccessful attempts in science, he communicated his intended experiment to nobody but his son, who assisted him in raising the kite.

The kite being raised, a considerable time elapsed before there was any appearance of its being electrified. One very promising cloud had passed over it without any effect; when, at length, just as he was beginning to despair of his contrivance, he observed some loose threads of the hempen string to stand erect, and to avoid one another, just as if they had been suspended on a common conductor. Struck with this promising appearance, he immediately presented his knuckle to the key, and (let the reader judge of the exquisite pleasure he must have felt at that moment) the discovery was complete. He perceived a very evident electric spark. Others succeeded, even before the string was wet; so as to put the matter past all dispute; and when the rain had wet the string, he collected electric fire very copiously. This happened in June 1752.

He must be no philosopher, at least no electrician, who does not feel more or less of a tingling about the præcordia, on reading and reflecting on the simple relation of the completion of this interesting and important discovery: "The greatest, perhaps," says Dr. P. "that has been made in the whole compass of philosophy, since the time of Sir Isaac Newton;"——the most striking, we may venture to add, that has been made since philosophy has been cultivated. For our parts, we cannot help sympathizing with the discoverer, in the various and contrary feelings which must have been excited in him, both as a philosopher and as a man, during the duration of this interesting project, and the pleasing sensations raised,

on the successful conclusion of it; particularly by his view of the probable consequent advantages of the discovery to mankind; which have since been rendered sufficiently apparent: So that we have it now in our power, by a simple and cheap apparatus, to direct the course of the hitherto inevitable *fulmen*, and thereby to deprive it of its power of hurting.—By what simple and slender instruments—even the playthings of children—does the hand of genius extort from nature her choicest secrets! Thus Newton, by means of a soap-bubble, investigates the magnitude of the component particles of bodies, on which their colour depends; and Franklyn discovers the nature of lightning by raising a kite!

Dr. Franklyn's theory was the following year verified in the grandest and most conspicuous manner, in France, by Mons. Romas, whose experiments with an electrical kite are extremely interesting, for the greatness of the effects; but still more, as they shew the very great power of elevated conductors, in drawing off the electric fluid; so as to check or prevent its accumulation, and its consequent dangerous explosion. We therefore shall give a short view of the principal phenomena. Mr. Romas's kite had a wire interwoven in the hempen string, to the excellent conducting power of which, part of these great effects are to be attributed. After the kite had exhibited very strong signs of electricity, such as furnishing sparks three inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, drawn at the distance of a foot from a tin conductor, connected with the apparatus, the snapping of which was heard two hundred paces; and causing a sensation like that of a cobweb on Mr. Romas's face, though he was above three feet from the string of the kite. On the falling of a little rain, the appearances increased amazingly, and a continual rustling noise was heard, like that of a small forge bellows. Mr. Romas thought it advisable to take no more sparks, even with all his precautions. It was indeed time to forbear; for now came on the last act of the entertainment, which he acknowledges made him tremble. A straw, about a foot long, which, together

ther with two shorter ones, had for a quarter of an hour past been standing erect, and performing a circular dance, like puppets, under the tin tube, was suddenly attracted by it. Upon this followed three explosions, the noise of which greatly resembled that of thunder. Some of the company compared it to the explosion of rockets, and others to the violent crashing of large earthen jars against a pavement. The fire seen at the time of the explosions had the shape of a spindle eight inches long and near half an inch in diameter. The straw, which had occasioned them, afterwards followed the string of the kite to forty-five or fifty fathoms distance, attracted and repelled alternately: Flashes of fire appearing, and cracks being heard every time it was attracted; though not so loud as before. All this time no lightning was seen, nor scarce any thunder heard. The string of the kite was surrounded with a permanent cylinder of light, three or four inches in diameter. Had it been dark, Mr. Romas supposes the luminous cylinder would have appeared four or five feet in diameter. Lastly, after the experiments were over, a hole was discovered in the ground, perpendicularly under the tin tube, an inch deep and half an inch wide, which was probably made by the large flashes that accompanied the explosions. But the quantity of electric matter conducted by this kite on the 26th of August, 1756, is still more astonishing. The streams of fire issuing from it to the nearest conductors were an inch thick and ten feet long, and each exploded with a report equal to that of a pistol. The important practical use to which Dr. Franklyn's discovery may be applied is very evident from these observations; which shew likewise by how small a wire a very large quantity of lightning may be conducted into the earth with safety. The utility of metallic conductors has besides been evinced, beyond a possibility of doubt, by numerous instances, in which buildings have evidently been preserved so far as they extended; while the non-conducting substances, or imperfect conductors, which the lightning afterwards met with in its way, to or from the earth (for it follows each of these directions at dif-

ferent times) have been rent and dispersed in a most surprising manner."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**N a suffocating quinsey, as well as in some other cases, when danger can be warded off no longer, but death approaches apace upon the patient, as you value a man's life and your own duty, quickly relieve his breath by bronchotomy.

The disease is far more dangerous than the operation; nay, there is no comparison between them; the one is certain death, the other is almost certain life; therefore in desperate cases, perforating the windpipe should be ever most religiously put into practice; for as where it has been purposely divided almost quite asunder by some barbarous wretches, a cure has nevertheless been happily effected by stitching together (according to a late instance in the carpenter, whose wicked wife just served him so, mentioned in the Medical Museum, vol. II. p. 246.) why should we from a childish fear then simply shun such a safe and easy operation?

I am convinced, that numbers of persons, both in a quinsey and a dropsy of the breast, might have been relieved, and several happily cured, by such succour as a seasonable perforation properly performed. Of the last I have lately wrote, and shall only treat here of that opening fit to be made for a relief in a dangerous quinsey, and other suffocations, and think it doing an essential service to mankind to publish the success of uncommon operations, in order to encourage others to perform such, and render them more common in practice. The cure of the throat cut, above hinted, performed by the ingenious Mr. Adams, at Liskard, in Cornwall, may well encourage us to be more ready and resolute, whenever necessary, the beneficial operation of bronchotomy.

Having said so much in recommendation of this safe and easy operation we will in the next place shew, how soon this salutary incision, or puncture, rather, may be well performed; by the old tedious, and troublesome method.

method mentioned in medical authors, of first cutting a longitudinal slit in the cutis of the throat, then of separating the sternohyoid muscles, before they penetrate the trachea; too weighty a work for so slow and lingering an operation, when death is even at the door; but by piercing through all the integuments into the cavity of the wind-pipe at once, with a small instrument like a trochar, the silver canula about half an inch long, curved a little towards its point to prevent pricking the back of the trachea, and causing troublesome coughing. To this purpose let the head of the patient be reclined as far as he can bear, the skin and wind-pipe be held tight, while with the instrument, dipped first in oil, you speedily pierce into the cavity through all at once, a little lower than the larynx, as for the dropsy in the breast or belly, and which may be dexterously transacted with but a very little pain, in a moment or two of time; but with this difference of intent, to let out a fluid in the two last cases, but to let in one in the former.

Then withdraw the steel piercer, and leave the canula with its crooked part downwards, behind, to breath through; securing it in, by passing two strings through two small holes in the rim, or two rings joined thereto; to be tied behind the neck, and continued till the tumour breaks, which is generally within two or three days.

This simple and plain method exceeds all others, as being most expeditious and easy, and occasioning the least wound and pain to the patient; but it should be performed in time, before the person is spent, or it may be done in vain, and to the discredit of the operation also. As to the cure, when we remove the hollow tint, as the wound will become a simple one, notwithstanding its penetration through a cartilage into a large cavity, requires a superficial application only.

And not in a quinsy alone, but in drowning damps, and several other sudden cases also, this small silver tube (in which is contained a triangular needle to pierce with called a trochar) may be equally useful. This piercing instrument is used alike in them all; that is, so as to pass through the

middle of the fore part of the trochar, by one speedy push; when after drawing out the steel needle from the silver tube, the latter is left in the wound till the patient recovers. The operation, I say, is easy to perform, and so utterly void of any danger whatsoever, notwithstanding the frightful cautions laid down by some surgical writers, that I would fain have it brought into practice, and wonder what has hitherto prevented it.

In like manner, the most certain and expeditious method of recovering drowning persons, provided the vital heat is not quite extinct, will be by making a small opening by puncture into the wind-pipe, with such an instrument, or, indeed, with any other, for want of a better, that in such sudden emergencies is at hand; be it lancet, knife, or point of a sword; and afterwards to inflate, or blow into the lungs, either with the naked mouth, or with a tube. The same way of relief may be tried likewise for all cases whatever, where the breath is suddenly intercepted, while the vital powers do in some degree still subsist; as in some sort of fainting fits from sudden frights, or over-joy; breath lost by lightning, over-laying, hanging, strangulation, or sudden suffocation of any kind.

Since then this single operation may be so speedily and safely performed, we may justly much wonder it is not with us, as it is wisely with other nations, brought more into practice. But gentlemen of the highest repute in surgery will not venture their nice character thereon, and those of a lower rank are quite indifferent about it; whereas, was bronchotomy more commonly used, most certainly many lives might, to the great credit of surgery, and character of this kingdom, be often happily preserved thereby.

J. Cook.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

Leigh, Sept. 22.

*The best Method to cure Diseases.*

THE reasons the improvements of medicine make no quicker progress, among others, I take to be chiefly these two: First, the farruginous compositions of most prescriptions, with which

which medical jumble few patients are willing to make their body, as the saying is, an apothecary's shop. Secondly is, the patient's impatience in not keeping time sufficient to any one medicine, though ever so simple, and properly prescribed, to obtain a cure.

I am for reducing physic to a very narrow form, and casting out still above one half of the remaining *Materia Medica*, and stick close to the other, and make a cure with only one single medicine, or with two or three at most; whence we could well observe the regular progress of the same, and know for certain which of them it must be imputed to, which in the present practice is hard to guess, and a man must be a conjurer truly to tell.

Instance only, for a leprosy, one of the most difficult diseases to cure, I would prescribe, and advise others to do the same, only forty drops, more or less, of tincture of cantharides in half a pint of decoction of elm bark, every night at bed-time, but to be continued a whole year: and if a cure thereof is possible in nature, that will do it; for it stands to reason, as all the juices are contaminated, it will require time accordingly to effect an alteration, and, at the least, it will suppress it so far, as will be near to a radical cure.

J. Cook.

*An easy Cure for a Slow Fever.*

**T**HERE is much wanted of a single, neat medicine, that can cure low, internal and latent fevers, without always forcing down quantities of the bitter bark, so disagreeable to many, and to which some have such an aversion, that they would even as soon die as take it, and for which it is not always the fittest medicine neither: Wherefore, as doing good in my profession is all I have in view, and do here aim at, I advise such patients to take from half a dram to an whole one of common crude sal ammoniac, reduced to a fine powder in a stone or glass mortar, such as tinkers use to tin saucepans by; which circumstance I mention, that they may know it the better. Dissolve it in a glass of water, and drink it two or three times a day.

If you would have it sweat you, take it a-bed, warm; but if to provoke

urine, take it in the day, working or walking after it.

I have often prescribed it to good effect. It generally expels the morbid matter upon the skin, in bumps, boils, or running sores, that soon dry up, or precipitates it by urine, and so removes that inward, empty faintness, which feels as if all the bowels were out, with the thirst, lassitude, and other symptoms attending such oppressive fevers.

*Account of the Enquiry made by the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, into the Difference and Propriety of the Assize of Bread, as settled by the Tables of the 8th of Queen Anne and the 31st of George the Second.*

**T**Yringham Stephens, Geo. Marsh, and Jonas Hanway, Esqrs; commissioners of the Victualling Office, compared the assize tables of the 8th of Queen Anne, and the 31st of George the Second, and found that the same kind of bread is dearer, by one-eighth, by the new table than by the old. Upon which those gentlemen gave orders for making experiments, how much bread could be made from one quarter of wheat. Mr. Hanway himself attended the making of these experiments, together with Mr. Soley, store-keeper to the Victualling Office, and it appeared that a quarter of wheat produced 38½ lb. 6 oz. of Flour, from which, allowing (according to the act) 14 lb. of flour to a peck loaf, there will be about 27 peck loaves and a half, each weighing, when baked, 17 lb. 6 oz. The quantity of bran taken out was 80 lb. 2 oz. This seemed good wholesome bread, and would eat very well at a week old. But if a little more bran were taken out, the commissioners were of opinion, that the bread would be more nourishing and pleasing to the taste: they therefore made a better kind of bread; that is, they took 100 lb. of bran out of a quarter of wheat, and found the experiment to answer their expectations. Upon this they made a calculation of the cost of a quartern loaf, supposing wheat to be at different prices: An abstract of which is as follows:

A computation of the cost of a quartern loaf of each sort of bread, calculated from the price of wheat, from 32s. to 54s. per quarter.

When

When wheat is per quar-  
ter.

From wheat out of which 80 lb. of Bran is taken.	From wheat out of which 90 lb. of Bran is taken.	From wheat out of which 100 lb. of Bran is taken.
s.	d.	d.
33	3½	4
36	4½	4½
40	4½	5
46	5½	5½
50	5½	6
54	6½	6½

The third species of bread was made from a quarter of wheat, out of which 90 lb. of bran had been taken, and the price of that bread is obvious from the above two sorts, it being the middle of the difference between them \*.

Upon the whole, a number of very sensible and respectable persons were of opinion, that the above sorts of bread were very good and wholesome, and the sort from which the 100 lb. of bran was taken, ought to be that made for general consumption.—But, notwithstanding this opinion, which was founded both on reason, and the uncontrovertible evidence of facts, nothing was even attempted to be done towards lowering the very high price of that most essential article of provisions, BREAD.

P. S. If any of your readers should be at a loss for the reason of this inattention to the high price of bread, I must beg leave to refer them to Lord Clare, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. who possibly can give them a very satisfactory account.

A Sketch of the Oxonian in Town; a new Comedy of two Acts, as it is performed at Covent-Garden Theatre,

#### PRINCIPAL PERSONS.

Knowell,	Mr. Bensley,
Careless,	Mr. Woodward,
Shark,	Mr. Mahon,
Rooke,	Mr. Dubellamy,
Geoghagan,	Mr. Barrington,
Lucy,	Mrs. Mattocks.

#### F A B L E.

KNOWELL and Careless, two young students at Oxford, having, in repeated trips to London, formed an acquaintance with Shark, Rooke, and Geoghagan, three infa-

mous sharpers: these rascals, who knew that Careless was heir to a very large estate, enter into a combination to plunder him. Knowell, however, penetrates into their design, and warns his friend of it, but to no purpose. Careless is gay and sincere, and having nothing but sentiments of honour in his own bosom, is but little inclined to suspect the integrity of other people. Knowell, finding his remonstrance in vain, seemingly enters into the scheme of the gamblers, and an agreement is made in the language of Geoghagan, who is a Teague, that the four shall go halves.

Matters being thus concerted, every art is used at a tavern in Covent-Garden, where the scene is principally laid, to inflame the natural passion which Careless has for play. The confederates succeed to their wishes, and Knowell goes out, leaving his friend in the hands of the sharpers, to execute the plan which he had contrived for his preservation. The reader must now be informed that the villains had laid a still deeper scheme for the ruin of Careless than the frauds of the gaming table. They introduced him to Lucy, a woman of the town, who, they assured him, was a lady of honour worth 40,000l. and implicitly believing their representations, he paid his addresses to her, and was to be blessed with her hand in a few days. As a reward for getting her so good a husband, Lucy had given Shark a bond for ten thousand pounds, for which poor Careless would, in consequence of his marriage, be answerable. To the lodgings of this hopeful young lady, Knowell retires, after leaving his friend to the sharpers, and being accompanied by a bailiff with proper assistants, arrests her, just as she fondly expected he would spend the evening with her: She flies out into reproaches, but he endeavours to convince her of the scandalous part she has been acting, and partly by threats prevails upon her to concur with his design.

He then carries her to the tavern, where he imagines her presence will be quite necessary for the safety of

\* Net charge of manufacturing the first quarter of wheat (from which 80 lb. of bran was taken) 4s. 5d. ½. Of the second (from which 90 lb. of bran was taken) 4s. 5d. ½. Of the third quarter 3s. 10d. ½.

Careless, and enters just as his unthinking friend has lost six thousand pounds, leaving Lucy in another room till he finds in what manner she may be best introduced. On his entrance, Careless recounts his misfortune, and is preparing to give a note for the money, when Knowell picks a quarrel with the villains, tells his friend that he has been robbed, and desires him not to pay a shilling of the money; Careless however observes, that his honour is at stake, that if he even has been robbed, he cannot prove it by any witness, and concludes by repeating his readiness to give a note for 6000l. till the morning, when he is to execute a bond in the proper form for the farther security of Shark. Knowell desires him to have a little patience and goes off with a promise of bringing in a lady immediately who will pay the debt upon the spot: He accordingly introduces Lucy, who is now convinced how infamous a scheme she has been concerned in, and feels the sincerest regret on that account. She discovers every thing to Careless, and the rascals are carried off to be punished in a manner suitable to their deserts.

The two friends then congratulate each other on the fortunate conclusion of this affair; and Careless declares his intention of sending his father an immediate account of his escape, as well as requesting the hand of his sister Polly for his preserver, between whom and Knowell there had for sometime subsisted a mutual affection. Lucy is assured of protection, and the piece concludes with reflections equally remarkable for their good sense and morality. Upon the whole, this little piece well deserves the universal approbation it meets with.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

AT this time of the year, the custom of the sheriffs of London delivering in *horse-shoes and nails* to the Exchequer, usually makes its droll appearance in the public papers; the reason of it is so little known, that it is generally looked on as a foolish custom of antiquity, nobody knows when begun, or why continued. What makes it appear more the subject of laughter is, they are usually called

*bob-nails*. I well remember a cunning conjecture (whether of ignorance, or to raise a laugh) of a learned composer of one of the daily papers, that its original design was to try the abilities of the sheriffs, whether they could count to such a number.

It may be an acceptable amusement to your readers to be informed of the true beginning and reason of it. In former times, when money was very scarce, and we had no larger coin than a penny, the reserved rents on grants of lands or tenements, especially small ones, were usually paid in something that had a reference to the nature of the thing granted, or the occupation of the grantee. It is unnecessary to produce instances of this kind, as they would give no information to your learned readers, or make the point clearer to the unlearned.

The two following extracts from records in the Exchequer, which I shall give in the original words, and a translation of them, will soon clear up the point:

*Walter le Brun marescallus, de Stranda, reddit compotum de 6 ferris equorum, pro habenda quadam placca in parochia St. Clementis ad fabricam ibidem locandam.*

Mag. Rot. 19. Hen. III.

*Walter Marescallus, ad Crucem lapideam, reddit sex ferra equorum cum clavibus, pro quadam fabrica quam de regno tenet in capite ex opposito Crucis lapideae.*

Memor. 1 Edw. I.

“Walter le Brun Marehall, or Farrier, of the Strand, renders six horse-shoes to have a certain place in the parish of St. Clement’s to build a forge there, &c.

*Great Roll of the 19th of K. Hen. III.*

“Walter Mareshall, or the Farrier, at the Stone Cross, renders six horse-shoes, with their nails, for (as a reserved rent) a certain forge opposite to the Stone Cross, which holds of the king in capite.

*Memoranda Rolls in the Exchequer the first year of King Edward I.*

The first of these points out the beginning, as well as reason of the payment of these horse-shoes and nails for it was to have a piece of ground to build a forge on, therefore that must be the first payment. The year of King Henry III. falls in 1134, now 533 years ago. In proce

of time, this piece of ground, and buildings on it, came to the mayor and citizens of London, and they, by the sheriffs, have continued to render them into the Exchequer annually to this day.

The spot where the stone cross once stood, had afterwards a May-pole erected on it, which many now living remember.

I am, your's, &c.

CASHIO.

To the PRINTER, &c.

A Substance has of late years been introduced into the diet of invalids of this country, the right preparation of which seems to be generally unknown.

The substance I mean is the root called Salepor Saleb, a species of orchis, growing plentifully in many parts of the east, in Syria, and some parts of Persia especially.

This root seems to be first parboiled, or somehow exposed to the steam of hot water (in the manner, perhaps, in which the Chinese prepare their ginseng) it is then dried, and will keep for any known length of time.

This root is of a tough, solid texture, and incapable of being dried to such a degree of brittleness, as to be reduced to powder without considerable labour.

The common way of using this powder is, to mix a tea-spoonful of it with a quarter or half a pint of hot water, stirring them well together, adding a little wine, sugar, and spice of any kind to the person's taste.

It is become the practice of most attendants on the sick, in the quality of nurses and such like assistants, to give them this preparation, in all circumstances and conditions, but more particularly to the feeble convalescents, as a restorative and strengthner.

Salep in powder is almost inspid, and mixed in this manner with hot water, soon becomes a viscid, glutinous, tasteless mess, thicker or thinner according to the proportion of water and powder more or less. Wine, sugar, spices, give it any taste that is desired. But it is glutinous, viscid, in many stomachs quite indigestible, and to most disagreeable.

I am informed that the following is the manner in which it is prepared

for use, in those countries where it has been the longest used, and where it is therefore likely to be the best understood.

Let a tea spoonful of the fine powder of salep be well mixed with a quart of cold water, and then set upon the fire. It must be kept incessantly stirring and gently boiling, till a little of it when cooled appears a perfect jelly; thicker or thinner, according as it is desired.

Before it is taken from the fire, either a little mace, or cinnamon or lemon peel, is put in, or none of them, at the patient or prescriber's option; sugar and wine are added likewise, as the physicians say *ad libitum*.

Prepared in this manner, the salep seems to be no improper addition to the diet of convalescents, or in hestick cases. But to give it promiscuously in all cases, as is done with herb teas, whey, barley-water and the like, is scarcely prudent. The powder mixed with warm water in a weak stomach is utterly indigestible.

Boiled in the manner above-mentioned, it may stand on a level with other gelatinous preparations of the like consistence. It is a variety, and may be to some persons, and in some cases, a pleasing variety; but in respect to real use, I think it should be rated very low in the scale of benefits to this country or its inhabitants.

Oct. 29.

A LICENTIATE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Thank you for inserting in your very useful collection those extracts from the Essay on Crimes and Punishments, which I lately sent you \*. I then mentioned Dr. Delany's sentiments on the same subject in his seventh sermon; on a review of which I cannot but wish you would be so good to gratify your numerous readers (many of whom are doubtless strangers to that sermon) by giving a place to what follows.

"Here the stealing of a cow, or sheep, is death by the law! Now what can be more unrighteous, or absurd, than that the life of a man should be estimated by that of a cow or a sheep? And besides, this is putting the highest and the lowest guilt upon

4 E

See p. 307.

upon a monstrous foot of equality. A man must go to the gallows for stealing a sheep, and he can only go thither for murder, and with this advantage, that he hath sometimes a better chance of escaping in the latter case! Is not this reviving all the cruelty and iniquity of Draco's laws, where death was the punishment of the lowest crimes as well as the highest?—And after all, when the thief is executed, what reparation is made to the sufferer? None at all. If the felon had any property, it is forfeited to the crown; and the poor man that is defrauded must be at the expence and trouble of the prosecution—And so the injury instead of being repaired is aggravated. And if he should enter into any measures to have his damages repaired out of the felon's substance, though perhaps his whole being and livelihood in the world depended upon it, this is called compounding of felony, and is interpreted into one of the most heinous and punishable offences he can be guilty of in the society! Whereas, if the offender were either sold into another country, where he was bound to labour, and his price, or a proper part of it, paid to the person injured by him; or were he confined to labour at home, in such a manner, as that the profit of his labour might be applied to repay the damages he did, the injury might then be repaired, and a vagrant that stole from sloth and idleness, being forced to hard labour for a season, would naturally acquire a habit of honest industry, and so, instead of being cut off from the commonwealth as a nuisance, might be preserved to it as a profitable member. Now all this folly and absurdity, and iniquity, arises from the legislature's neglecting to form and build itself on the laws of God (Exod. xxii.) an omission which it is astonishing how any christian society could be guilty of!"

To this give me leave to add, the sentiments of Abbe Coyer in a letter to Dr. Maty, which, in the account of the Monthly Reviewers is a sensible, spirited performance, containing an ideal history of the Patagonians, in which he points out many European follies, errors, and absurdities. "An excellent civilian (says the Abbe) who had distinguished him-

self in the magistracy, formed a new code, which was received with great applause. It was intituled, The good sense of the Laws." He mentions some articles of it; among which the following deserve attention. "Before the reformation, capital punishments were common. A number of servants were put to death for pilfering trinkets from their masters; the consequence of which was, that the masters, fearful of being held in universal abhorrence, forbore to prosecute their pilfering domesticks. We will give them up to justice, say they, if you will be content to inflict a moderate punishment, and they shall not go and rob elsewhere."

As to housebreakers and robbers on the highways, nobody thought of saving them from the gallows, and yet the number of robberies did not decrease. "The law, said the reformer, hath invented punishments only for the good of society. An hundred stout robbers might, under proper discipline, break up a common drain, a morass, dig a canal, make a highway, and thus be rendered of service to the state even in their very punishment. At the same time these permanent and living examples of justice would have a better effect than the sight of an execution, which is transitory."

Another abuse, very prejudicial to the public security, was, that a robber on the highway was subject to the same punishment as a robber and murderer. The Reformer, who ever consulted the first law of good sense observed on this occasion, "That the law ought to make degrees in punishments as well as there were in crimes and that it was by leading mankind by degrees, that such great improvements were at length made on them, to deter them from crimes." The mere robber therefore was condemned to work on the public highways.

"Nothing (says a Great Personage) should be more precious to a sovereign than the lives of his subjects. He should think nothing more disagreeable than to sign warrants for the execution of creatures, who are formed of the same flesh and blood, who partake of the same nature as himself, and who were subjected to his authority by the casual difference

birth. If nature cannot help recoiling at the death of the meanest animal, how ought she to shudder at the thoughts of destroying a man?"——Prince of Brunswick's Critical Reflections on the Actions of Alexander the Great, p. 184.

I will conclude with a few lines of the celebrated Rousseau. "The frequency of executions (says he) is always a sign of the indolence of government. There is no malefactor who might not be made good for something: Nor ought any person to be put to death, even by way of example, except such as could not be preserved without endangering the community."—Treatise on the Social Compact, p. 54.

It is hoped you will allow the above a place in your next. Do not be afraid your readers will be tired or disgusted. They are *men*, reasonable beings, capable of judging what is fit and right: Nor strangers to the *feelings* of humanity: Nor void of public spirit: Nor, therefore, apt to think too much has been offered on a subject so highly interesting and important. Nor will you, sir, be sorry that you have had a hand in awakening the public attention to it. May it not be hoped, that some good effect will in time be produced thereby? Nay, are not executions now less frequent than formerly? At the last Lent-assize held for the county where I live, *six* criminals were condemned to dye for divers thefts and robberies, but were *all*——*all* reprieved. A noble instance of wise clemency, unparalleled perhaps in our history!—May we not hope that the minds of our honourable legislators will be possessed with such sentiments?—That they will, &c.

An act passed the last session for the better amendment and preservation of the public highways, &c.—I think I may venture to say (I hope without offence) that it is highly probable, if all the thieves and robbers who have been executed and transported for twenty years past had been kept alive and at home, and been forced to work upon them, under proper management, such an act would have been less necessary, and the roads kept in as good repair as they will now, without such an additional rate, and such obligations to service on the inhabitants of every pa-

rish.—I may be mistaken, but I know I am not singular, and that much better judges than I are of the same opinion.—Perhaps I have said too much, but hope you will not think so, nor refuse to insert this at the request of

Your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Am obliged to you for permitting me to ask your learned readers\*, why commentators have so unanimously agreed to understand by the word [*oprys*] the wrath of Almighty God in that known text—And were by nature children of wrath?—To this question, which certainly merits attention, I hoped an answer would have been published ere now. This I think might be reasonably expected, particularly from the learned and ingenious authors of the Monthly Review, who (in that for September, 1761, p. 238) having mentioned original sin as a doctrine disbelieved by the writer on whom they are remarking, add, "This indeed is a point of controversy which we have not time to discuss at present; though it may be observed that some others are of a different opinion; and that St. Paul expressly says, *we are all by nature the children of wrath*, Ephesians, ii. 3."

Now these learned gentlemen are humbly requested to prove that the apostle affirms, we are all by nature children of the *anger of God*: And to shew, if it must be so understood, what is meant by it; whether we are said to be by nature the *children of his anger*, because our creation is the effect of his anger, and to that our existence is owing? Or—whether all human beings, who are created by the infinitely wise and gracious father of the universe, the father of mercies and the God of love,—as soon as they are made and while absolutely incapable of doing any thing to offend him—are notwithstanding the objects of his wrathful indignation?—What the said learned gentlemen think fit to offer on this subject you will please to take the first opportunity of inserting in your valuable collection, and thus oblige great numbers, besides them and

your humble servant.

A E 2

To

\* See page 268.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have heard it more than once asked, why the medicine, which at present bears the name of *Elixir Aloes*, was formerly called *Elixir Proprietatis*? Perhaps the following conjecture may be deemed a satisfactory answer to this question.

Terrestrial objects do not seem to be our own; we are permitted to enjoy them for a time, but at our death are obliged to resign them to him of whom they were borrowed, who again lends them to whom it pleaseth him. Was our condition immortal, the case would be widely different; we should then be under no necessity of parting with these things, and therefore we might with some truth be said to have a property in them. Now it is well known that Paracelsus (the contriver of this medicine) boasted, that by it he was able to bestow immortality on man, and, consequently, therewith a property in sublunary things. Hence, perhaps, this Elixir might be called the *elixir of property*. Your, &c.

Sept. 8, 1767.

T. I.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

*Some Animadversions, by Philo-Confessional.*

S I R,

UPON a presumption that your reputable Magazine will admit of letters written with freedom, if conducted with decency of address, I send the following lines, which animadvert upon the letter of Phileleutheros in your last number for October. The writer professes to defend those *Conversion-pieces* contained in some preceding numbers. By his air in this defence he would be thought to trample with a clerical freedom upon the author of the Confessional, and all his defenders.

Referring to Dr. Rutherford, he says, "the author is, I doubt not, able to do himself justice, if he thinks it *needful*"—the Dr. has thought it needful, and again published in his own vindication, and might I speak what I think, the Dr's performance is unanswerable. For verily, it appears to be the most intricate piece of learned,

crabbed criticism I ever saw. The very reading of it, methinks, must be an hard task to a mind of liberal reflection. —However, this letter-writer talks much of *our church* (an indeterminate cant phrase, much in use among the defenders of clerical subscriptions) and he will have it, "that there is a false and abusive picture given of it, by such as would represent it to be, a *priestly hierarchy usurping over the rights and liberties of the rest of mankind*. How Phileleutheros would have more confirmed such idea of his church, in the minds of his readers, than by saying as he has done, that the abusive picture "would have no weight but with infidels and the most inveterate of the dissenters, (either professed or disguised,) does not appear to me. For, would he not by this invidious couplet, of *infidels with dissenters*, lead one to conclude, his church must consist of a *priestly hierarchy*, which is not extremely well disposed towards the rights and liberties of the rest of mankind? Certainly the features of his church are, by his own representation of it, disagreeably strong and unpromising.

But this will yet more explain itself, by his dislike of that protestant claim, viz. "Every man ought to be at liberty to adjoin himself to the church or society of Christians, which appears to him to be most agreeable to the word of God, in its form and worship."—This indeed he allows to be well, if you will but permit him to add the word, *doctrine*. But then, he destroys this concession, by asking, "how is this to be done, if the sentiments of each church be not distinguishable?" Now this, he thinks, utterly impossible upon the plan of disallowing church-confessions. Here the weakness of this writer's head and the strength of his prejudices present themselves openly: Since not any thing can be more evident, than that where any one makes an honest judgment of the agreeableness of a form of worship to the word of God, he will necessarily attend to the *spirit*, or to the *doctrine* of its worship; forasmuch as the word of God gives him only a standard of its doctrine and spirit, and no where specifies any ceremonial form, or ritual of devotion, for the worship of Christians. —Besides, that church or society of Christians which disallows of any other standard

standard of faith and worship than the word of God, must appear, to an unprejudiced mind, to be constituted upon the most eligible foundation.

Nevertheless, Phileleutheros cannot bear that a man should talk of his choice of churches.—Why?—for this absorbent reason, viz. “when the church of England is to swallow them all up, by taking them all in—they are all to lose their names, and to be one with us.—All sorts of doctrines good and bad are to be retailed in one and the same society and church.”—What if it should be said in reply, this is, in fact, the real state of the case already in his church; all sorts of doctrines good and bad, and also all sorts of teachers good and bad, are found in that church; and are disseminating their various opinions under the cover of subscribing to articles of church-orthodoxy. A variety of meanings are daily found out among the conforming clergy; neither is any thing more common than, for numbers of them, to extract very unscriptural doctrines from scripture language.

In such case, it appears to be indispensibly the duty of every man in that society, as well as in any other christian society, to do their best honestly and truly to embrace the sense of scripture which appears to them the most reasonable and useful. There is no such thing as knowing where to stop, if you will not be content with a man's believing, what he himself finds to be the sense of scripture. It is therefore extremely ridiculous in any church to impose on and require in order to his admission into any of its offices, another standard of orthodoxy.

There is, however, a concession made by this writer, beyond measure astonishing; he says, “I will allow, that the man who does not see the difference betwixt creeds and articles of religion, of a composition merely human, and those of the inspired writers, is as mad as he who makes no difference betwixt such as have, and such as have not, a foundation in scripture.”—Thus, at one stroke, Phil. demolishes all he has been saying in defence of church

subscriptions.—I will add, that several of the articles subscribed by the clergy, many of them do no more believe than they do, *that the moon has all the properties of a cheshire cheese.*

It seems, the clergyman who wrote this letter, has *no elevating prospect*. So, poor man, he tells us\*; but then he is doing his best, as several other of his brethren are, to mend his situation; he therefore does not omit to stigmatize, with *defamation*, some late pointings at two doubtful characters, viz. Archbishop Wake, and Bishop Butler.—I would not have him too much concerned about the *disgrace* that may fall on the propagators, nor would I advise him to conclude, they have more malevolence than what resides in his own humane, generous breast.

Some general observations may now be made.—The *conversation-piece*, which the letter-writer would defend, is an unfair dialogue; in which, the weapons given to his antagonist, Statutes, are such as might afford the utmost advantage to Phileleutheros.—Again, the plea for confessions, explicitly gives up the right of private judgment. Once more, a civil establishment of religion will as well serve the purposes of a popish, as those of a protestant church.

Here Phileleutheros may possibly object, by saying, the papists ridicule the church of England, because of her having a civil head. Allow me then to shew, that she laughs in the wrong place, since she herself acknowledges a civil head; for she pleads her having no principles of persecution, as she is forbid, by her own laws, to inflict any corporal punishment, even on convict heretics, and on that, or any pretence whatsoever, to touch life or limb.—Nay, the bishop cannot so much as confine the excommunicated heretic, but by express leave of the secular power†. Thus, by her own confession, her ecclesiastical authority vails to the secular power.—Assured we are that all civil church establishments have borrowed their very existence, as well as support, from worldly policy.

PHILO-CONFESSIONAL.

\* For having mentioned fat rectories, prebends, deanries and commendams—he says, “I can assure him I am not possessed of any one of all the good things.”

† See a free examination, &c. Discourse II.

BOSTON GAZETTE, Sept. 7, 1767.

To the PRINTERS.

**C**R Y aloud: Spare not: Lift up thy voice like a trumpet: Oh! that I had the lungs of Stentor! Or if I had the wings of a Seraph, I would cross the wide Atlantic, in a moment, and deliver a faithful message to the dear, dear mother country.

Forbear, my good old matron, any longer to give heed to the lies that are told you of your own children: As you would not forfeit that character of wisdom, of equity and generosity, for which you have been for ages past so justly famed: As you would not be deceived to your own real, substantial injury, if not ruin, which may heaven avert! cease to regard the idle tattle, or rather the malignant whispers of those who have too long been endeavouring to impress your mind with unreasonable jealousies of your colonies. — They have told you, we know they have, that it is the intention of America to despise your constitutional authority, to break all connections with you, and to become independent: And when I consider the character and stations of some of these defamers, I cannot wonder you are disposed to give credit to their reports: But, believe me, for I assure you you may do it with safety, the colonies love, esteem and honour you: You are the root from whence they sprang; they venerate you as their parent; they are bound to you by the ties of blood: Provoke not your children to wrath, lest — they be discouraged. While you treat them well, and surely they have a right to such treatment, take my word for it, they never will abate their filial respect for you; those who tell you otherwise, are vile calumniators; they are your enemies, your worst enemies, more inveterate than the haughty powers of France and Spain, and would make it their sport to see an open rupture between you and us. — Were we not easy and contented when you repealed the stamp-act? We were. But they had the insolence to tell you otherwise; and reflect — Have you not too readily believed it? You have, my dear good mother, indeed you have; at least suffer me to tell you I think you have; else, whence is it that we are threatened with correction? Nay, your

enemies and ours are now exulting with hopes of lashing us with whips and scorpions; an armed force, to keep us in awe, is their constant talk. Is it possible, think you, that your own offspring can bear to be told, that they long they shall be slaves to sycophants and tools! — wretches, whom we ever despised, but can never dread. — When you repealed the stamp-act, we were satisfied; content was in every heart, and every countenance was serene; and the tranquility was undisturbed, till we were impudently told to our faces, what we are slow — slow to believe, that it was your fixed determination to enslave us. Could we have believed it, what must have been our sentiments of our mother! Suppose it to be false, how intolerable is the insolence towards you principally, as well as towards us! While Britain remains wise, she will never take such measures as will without doubt destroy herself; as long as she is virtuous, she will not injure her colonies upon the partial representations of their pretended friends or open enemies: She who has so long been the scourge of tyrants, will never set up a tyranny: While she presides over the world, the umpire of nations, the support of the liberties of mankind, she will never attempt to enslave her own children. Or, should she — the imagination is distressing! should she at some distant period — the instability of human things is such! forgive, O ye pious ancestors of Britain — ye guardians of their liberties and ours — O Pitt, and all ye patriots of the present time, forgive the thought and I will utter it — Should Britain at some distant period — become a tyrant and forge chains for America — far distant must that period be — would America submit to be tyrannized? — I need not expect an answer. — Slavery, my dear mother, we cannot think of; we detest it. If this be a crime, remember we suckled it with your milk. We boast of our freedom, and we have your example for it. We talk the language you have always heard you speak. Britain will never be slaves. This is your own language, and your children have learnt it of you — We must be free and leave the fair inheritance to our children. Do you blame us, can you

blame us, for imitating the noble examples of your fathers and ours! What mean those seas of blood which they shed to transmit the blessing of freedom to you and to us! Will you part with that freedom? No, you will ever maintain it. Would you deprive us of it? You will not attempt it, till you shall be infatuated by the artful and malicious insinuations of your enemies and ours. For God's sake be cautious of being deceived by them: They are designing men, artful enough to deceive the very elect: All we want is to stand before you upon a footing with them: We are ready to answer what they alledge against us: Be you the judge, and judge righteous judgment: Then will you cease to meditate severities against those, whose affection is natural, and if it be not your own fault, will be as lasting as your existence.

BRITANNUS AMERICANUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Dissertation on Rom. viii. 18—26.

FOR I reckon that the sufferings of this present time (which we the children of God endure) are (very light, mere vanity, or nothing in this view of them) not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us, when we shall be glorified with Christ. For this glory is that whereon is founded the earnest expectation of the creature, *i. e.* every one that is an heir with Christ, ver. 17. which waiteth for the manifestation, or revelation, of the sons of God, for being glorified with Christ. For the creature, *i. e.* the sons of God, ver. 16. was made subject to vanity, *i. e.* to sufferings and even death for Christ's sake, not willingly, *i. e.* not by their own choice, or desire, but by reason of him, God, who by his providence hath subjected, or brought them under the same, in hope of the glory that shall be revealed in them. That it is in the full hope of this glory is plain, because we, Christians, know the creature shall, at the resurrection, be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of

God, ver. 17, 18. For we know that the whole creation, *i. e.* the spiritual creation called the children of God, ver. 16, 17. groan and travel in pain together until now, the present time, ver. 18. And not only they, the creature—the creation, but ourselves also, us apostles, who have received the first fruits of the spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, or travail in pain as well as they, waiting, with them, for the adoption, *i. e.* the possessing the inheritance, to which, as sons, we are heirs, ver. 16, 17. to wit, the redemption of our body, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God, or to be glorified with Christ.

For we, as well as they, are saved by hope, *i. e.* the hope we have of the redemption of our body, is that which keeps us from sinking under our afflictions or sufferings for Christ, but hope, *i. e.* the object, or thing hoped for, that is seen, *i. e.* enjoyed, is not hope; *i. e.* it is not the object of hope, but of enjoyment. For what a man seeth, *i. e.* enjoys, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body, or to be delivered from the bondage of corruption, that now we see not, then do we with patience wait, looking, for it. See 2 Corinth. iv. 18. [In concurrence with the support which this hope yieldeth us in suffering for Christ] likewise, or agreeable hereto, the spirit helpeth our infirmities, &c.

Ver. 19. The word *ἀνταπόδοσις*, *earnest expectation*, is found only once more in the New Testament, namely, Phil. i. 20. According to my earnest expectation—and my hope, that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all boldness, as always, so now, also Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death.

The word in this verse signifies a solicitous, or anxious desire, which the apostle had of obtaining, what was the object of his hope.

Dr. Taylor says, the word in the verse under consideration signifies—“A solicitous anxious waiting for a thing, and so includes a vehement desire.” That the word is used in this sense

sense in ver. 19. seems plain, from the apostle's mentioning what it was that was earnestly expected, namely, the manifestation of the sons of God, or the glory that shall be revealed in them, or their being glorified with Christ. For these expressions are synonymous. That which seems plainly intended by the apostle in ver. 19. is illustrated in these passages, 1 John iii. 2. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is, 1 Phil. iii. 20, 21. For our conversation is in heaven, from whence we look *απεδεχομαι*, wait, Rom. viii. 19. 23. 25. for a Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto his *δοξα*, chap. v. 18. 21. glorious body, Col. iii. 4. When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in *δοξα*, glory. 1 Cor i. 7. So that ye come behind in no gift waiting for the *απακαλυψις*, coming, Rom. viii. 19. revelation, of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Thes. i. 7. 1 Pet. i. 5. 7. 13. Chap. iv. 12. 13. Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's *παθημα*, Rom. viii. 18. sufferings, that when his *δοξα*, glory, shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy, 2 Tim. ii. 10—13.

From these texts compared with that under consideration, it is further evident what was earnestly expected, namely, eternal life, which Christ promised his disciples. And therefore Dr. Taylor's definition of the word, *αποκαταδοχια* is extremely just, i. e. as applied to the sons or children of God, ver. 16, 17. in general; but I presume not in the sense he considers it, which is, that the apostle alone earnestly expected the manifestation of the sons of God, but that even Christians might be ignorant of this great truth. "Which, he says, shews, that when the apostle affirms the earnest desire of mankind, after a release from the sufferings of this present life, is waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God, he speaks not of what Heathens knew, or even Christians understood, or believed, but of what he

himself knew and believed to be true."

What led this judicious writer into such an interpretation, relatively to Christians, so wholly unsupported by the context and the New Testament in general, is hard to conceive.

[The rest in our next.]

To the PRINTER, &c.  
S I R,

TRAVELLING is now become so common,\* that I wonder we have not many more writers upon that subject. We have indeed many books of travels, but these are nothing else but catalogues of what is to be seen in different parts of Europe, with a few observations upon the manners of foreigners. What I wish to see, is the effect of travelling after it is over. Rousseau is of opinion, that without travelling a man has a very imperfect education; since he who has seen only one nation is like a botanist, who knows only one species of plants. The sage Lycurgus was of a very different opinion. He would not allow the Spartans to travel, because he thought that the different passions, fancies, and modes, which discriminate nations, were but inconsiderable varieties, and were besides particularly appropriated to their several governments; so that every tincture of foreign education was properly a stain on the original colour, and the Spartan sternness would have been adulterated, had it received any mixture of the elegance of others. The king of Prussia thinks with Lycurgus: None of his subjects are permitted to travel without special leave, which is granted with much reluctance, and to very few. The ingenious Mr. Hurd hath given us the arguments on both sides in a very just and agreeable manner. But I think it is indisputable, that the present inhabitants of Britain are rather disciples of the Swiss philosopher, than of the Lacedemonian legislator; for I am persuaded, that since the days of the Croisades, this island hath not sent abroad such multitudes. I do not mean those who migrate to the wastes of America, elated with prodigious hopes of territorial wealth and dominion; nor those who embark for the East and West Indies, resolved to leave their

bones behind them, or come home with treasures sufficient to dazzle their countrymen with all the splendor of a table, of dress, furniture and equipage. I mean those less adventurous Travellers, who visit foreign parts with no other intention than to see and be seen, and of these I can shew such a train as would have peopled a state in ancient Greece. At the time when the spectator was published, carrying boys abroad was a rare folly, and a fit subject for the pen of a masterly satyrist. Accordingly we have it ridiculed with much force and vivacity in one of the numbers of that inimitable collection in a letter written by the great Lord Chancellor Hardwick under the name of Philip Homebred. But now our striplings are led over the continent by your travelling governors in such swarms, custom has vanquished ridicule: since nothing will appear ridiculous which is done by the many. Not only are boys sent upon their travels, but a spirit of restlessness has seized upon all ranks, and all must sail from Harwich, or from Calais: men, women and children, parsons, porters, brewers, common-council-men, and their wives, nay sometimes whole families must forsooth make the tour of Europe. The consequences of this epidemical folly are first an incredible sum of money squandered away idly among people who laugh at the awkward stapes; and in the next place, such an importation of affected novelties, that our principles, our manners, and our language are becoming like the Babylonish confusion. The respectable character of true Britons, which all nations used to revere, without being able to imitate, is transformed into a motley compound of nothings. How new among us can read with a just emotion the noble apostrophe of Mr. Samuel Johnson.

"Illustrious Edward! from the realm  
of day,"  
The land of heroes and of saints survey;  
Nor hope the British lineaments to trace,  
The rustic grandeur, or the surly grace."

LONDON, a Poem.

It is certainly highly proper, that young men of family and fortune should see the world; but I would have them only see it an age when their minds are able to profit by what they see. The common tour is now so much beaten, that little new can be expected. Of late, indeed, our countrymen repair to Corsica, where they may behold a nation in the state which Cato represents an individual, as an object worthy of the attention of the gods. No doubt, that gallant nation well deserves the regard of travellers: But I cannot help observing, that the Corsicans tacitly upbraid the Britons, not only because we do not afford any assistance to a brave and injured people, but because the Corsicans are in full possession of that patriotism, which I am sorry to say is every year decaying in Britain. Mr. David Hume has with great justice remarked, that the philosophical principle of all countries being alike to the truly wise man, would destroy the love of our country, a principle more exalted than any of the artificial sentiments of metaphysics. In my opinion the truly wise man will never lose the *Amor Patriæ*: But as the indiscriminate use of travelling must tend so much to diminish it, I heartily wish that proper methods were taken, if possible, to correct what appears exceeding alarming.

BRITANNUS.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### MY INVENTORY.

WITH conscience void of ill intent,  
With thought to all mankind well  
That religion in my heart [meant,  
(With grace) may save my better part,  
Nov. 1767.

With spirit that does more rejoice,  
With giving once than taking twice,  
With heart that feels for others woes  
With mind that wou'd those ills oppose,  
With human frame, that (Nature saith)  
Withholds long life and speedy death,

4 F

With

With health enough to earn my bread,  
 With thanks I am not idly fed,  
 With habit to plain wholesome food,  
 With appetite to find it good,  
 With human frailties not the least,  
 With detestation of the past,  
 With just enough or perhaps more,  
 (With care) will keep the wolf from door,  
 With thanks to God for blessings sent,  
 With reason good, I am content,  
 With stoic heed of scorning frown,  
 With chearful cup their pride I drown,  
 With temperance my course I steer,  
 With rudder of celestial fear,  
 With this my lot, I sit and sleep  
 With small concern who riches reap.

WITHER SIMILIS.

PROLOGUE to the OXONIAN IN TOWN;  
 Spoken by Mr. WOODWARD,

In the Character of a Gentleman Commoner,  
 dressed in the Academical Habit.

FRESH from the schools, behold an Oxford Smart,  
 No dupe to science, no dull slave of art:  
 As to our dress, faith, ladies, to say truth,  
 It is a little awkward, and uncouth;  
 No sword, cockade, to lure you to our arms—  
 But then this airy tassel has its charms.  
 What mortal Oxford laundress can withstand  
 This, and the graces of a well-starch'd band?  
 In this array, our spark with winning air,  
 Boldly accosts the froth-compelling fair;  
 Fast by the tub, with folded arms he stands,  
 And sees his surplice whiten in her hands;  
 And as she dives into the soapy floods,  
 Wishes almost—himself were in the suds.  
 Sometimes the car he drives impetuous on,  
 Cut, lash, and slash, a very Phaeton,  
 Swift as the fiery couriers of the sun,  
 Up hill and down, his raw-bon'd hackneys  
 run, [blind,  
 Leaving, with heat half dead, and dust half,  
 Turnpikes and bawling hosts unpaid behind.

You think, perhaps, we read—perhaps  
 we may,

The news, a pamphlet, or the last new play;  
 But for the scribblers of th' Augustan age,  
 Horace, and such queer mortals—not a page;  
 His brilliant sterling wit we justly hold  
 More brilliant far transform'd to sterling gold.  
 Tough Euclid we digest without much pain,  
 And solve his problems—into brisk champagne.

Fir'd with this juice—why let the proctor  
 come, [home.”

“Young men, 'tis late—'tis time you were at  
 Zounds! are you here, we cry, with your dull  
 rules,

Like Banquo's ghost, to push us from our stools?

Such are the studies smarts pursue at college,—  
 [ledge.

Oh! we are great proficient in such know,  
 But now, no more from classic fields to glean,  
 The Muse to Covent-Garden shifts the scene;

There shall I enter next, sans cap and gown,  
 And play my part on this great stage, the  
 Town. (Bowing, and going, returns.)

Soft ye, a word or two before I go;  
 Our piece is call'd a comedy, you know:  
 A two-act comedy! though Rome enact  
 That ev'ry comedy be just five acts.  
 Hence parent dullness the vain title begs,  
 For squalling, dancing monsters on five legs.  
 The bantling of to night, if rear'd by you,  
 Shall run, like men and women, upon two.

## EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

[Enter as Lucy, with a pack of cards.]

HERE they are, Ladies!—Should these  
 charming packs  
 Be doubly loaded with a filthy tax?  
 “My card to yours, my lord, a thousand  
 pound!”

Oh! charming sport!—Oh! might I deal  
 'em round!

Yet I will use 'em, and Oh! deign to list,  
 Though 'tis no lecture on the game of whist,

The future doom of Gamesters to explore,  
 I, like the Sibyl's leaves, the cards turn o'er;  
 Nor think, ye fair, these books of fate de-  
 ceive,

These only books 'tis modish to believe.

First, with long staff, short coat, a swag-  
 g'ring spark,

Some gambler prentice, or attorney's clerk,  
 His fortune asks.—What card describes these  
 cubs?

Oh! here I have him—in the know of clubs.  
 By clear construction of these pips I read,  
 Thus he will play his cards, and thus suc-  
 ceed.

At Hazard, Faro, Brag, he joins the grouse  
 And ends a knave, as he commenc'd a dupe;  
 And thence, his broken fortunes to repair  
 At Hounslow first, then Tyburn, takes the  
 air.

Here, in the king of diamonds, pictur'd stands  
 An heir, just warm in his dead father's lands;  
 Now hey for cards and dice, his elbows shake  
 The sympathizing trees and acres quake!  
 His cooks lament, dogs howl, and groom  
 regret,

Their fate depending on each desperate bet  
 Now dup'd, the bullet whizzes thro' his head  
 And shatters dust to dust, by lead to lead.

Lo! next to my prophetic eye there stands  
 A beauteous gameller, in the queen of hearts  
 The cards are dealt, the fatal pool is lost,  
 And all her golden hopes for ever cross'd  
 Yet still this card-devoted fair I view,  
 Whate'er her luck, to honour ever true.

So tender there, if debts crowd fast upon her,  
 She'll pawn her virtue, to preserve her home.

Thrice happy were my art, could I turn  
 Cards wou'd be soon abjur'd by each fa-  
 belle:

Yet I pronounce, who cherish still this vice  
 And the pale vigils keep of cards and dice

'Twill in their charms strange havock make,  
ye fair!  
Which *rouge* in vain shall labour to repair:  
Beauties shall grow mere hags; toasts, wi-  
ther'd jades;  
Frightful, and ugly, as *the queen of spades*.

PROLOGUE to the new Farce, called A  
Peep behind the Curtain.

**B**OLD is the man, and *compos mentis*  
scarce— [farce;  
Who, in these nicer times dares write a  
A vulgar, long-forgotten taste renew;  
All now are comedies, five acts or two.  
Authors have ever, in a canting strain,  
Begg'd mercy for the bantling of their brain:  
That you, kind nurse, would fondle't on your  
lap,

And rear it with applause, that best of pap:—  
Thus babes have in their cradle 'scap'd a blow  
Though lame and ricketty, from top to toe.  
Our bard, with prologue-outworks, has not  
fenc'd him, [him.—

For all that I shall say, will make against  
*Imprimis*, this his piece—a farce we call it—  
*Ergo* 'tis low—and ten to one you maul it!  
Would you, because 'tis low, no quarter give?  
Black-guards, as well as gentlemen, should  
live. [France;

'Tis downright English too—nothing from  
Except some beasts, which treat you with a  
dance.

With a Burletta too we shall present you—  
And, not Italian—that will discontent you—  
Nay, what is worse—you'll see it, and must  
know it— [poet:

I, Thomas King, of King-street, am the  
The murder's out—the murderer detected,  
And, in one night, be try'd, condemn'd, dis-  
sected,

'Tis said, for Scandal's Tongue will never  
cease, [piece:

That mischief's meant against our little  
Let me look round, I'll tell you how the  
case is, [graces,

There's not one frown a single brow dis-  
I never saw a sweeter set of faces!

Suppose old Nick, before you righteous folk,  
Produce a farce, brimful of mirth and joke;  
Tho' he, at other times, would fire your blood,  
You'd clap his piece, and swear, 'twas devilish  
good!

Malice prepense!—'tis false—it cannot be—  
Light is my heart, from apprehensions  
free— [damn poor me.

If you would save old Nick, you'll never

ADDRESS to the TOWN by Way of EPI-  
LOGUE, to A PEEP behind the CURTAIN.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

**A**LL fable is figure—I your bard will  
maintain it,  
And least you don't know it, 'tis fit I explain  
it;

The lyre of our Orpheus, means your ap-  
probation;

Which frees the poor poet from care and  
vexation: dispute,

Should want make his mistress too keen to  
Your smiles fill his pockets—and madam is  
mute

Shou'd his wife, that's himself, for they two  
are but one; [gone;

Be in hell, that's in debt, and the money all  
Your favour brings comfort, at once cures the  
evil;

For 'scaping bum bailiffs, is 'scaping the devil.  
Nay, *Cerberus critics* their fury will drop.

For such barking monsters, your smiles age a  
sop:

But now to explain what you most will require,  
That cows, sheep, and calves, shou'd dance  
after the lyre,

Without your kind favour, how, scanty each  
meal! [veal.

But with it comes dancing beef, mutton, and  
For sing it, or say it, this truth we all see,  
Your applause will be ever *the true Beaume de  
Vie*.

#### EULOGIUM on IGNORANCE.

By Dr. CLANCY.

*Quanto rectius est se plane nihil scire confiteri.*  
QUINTIL.

**K**nowledge, that woeful source of strife,  
The pest and bane of human life,  
Deriv'd from Adam's fatal tree,  
To curse his wretched progeny;  
Has made all true enjoyment less  
Than what our fellow-brutes possess;  
Who by unerring instinct move,  
And from its dictates never rove;  
But always steadily pursue  
What simple nature bids them do.

This true assertion must surprise,  
And shock the learned and the wise,  
Who look on all—with proud disdain  
That want the stuff that loads their brain;  
And keeps them ever by delusion  
In dark irregular confusion.

The surest claim that can allay  
The storms of life's tempestuous sea,  
Is found in undisturb'd repose,  
Whence ev'ry just contentment flows:  
Thus in the thoughtless, careless mind,  
The seat of real bliss we find.—

O ignorance! thou darling child  
Of nature, like thy parent mild;  
Thou precious gift, bestow'd at birth,  
To form our happiness on earth;  
Involv'd in thee, we bid defiance  
To all the rocks and crags of science;  
In thy safe port secure we sleep,  
While learning ploughs the toilsome deep;  
Thy influ'nce makes the blockhead scribble  
Conundrums quaint, and far fetch'd quibble;  
Makes anti-christian — preach,  
And cow-boys Greek and Latin teach;

Physicians gravely mix a potion,  
That cures all ills by stopping motion;  
The foggy lawyers take defence  
Against all rules of common-sense;  
Dull magistrates on benches nod,  
And vainly hold the useless rod;  
Makes statesmen loll in splendor, brewing  
Their master's and the nation's ruin.

From love, the choicest boon that heav'n  
Has by its kind indulgence giv'n,  
Is ev'ry store of sweetness flown,  
When secrets once are too well known:  
Thus, all the joys of life's short trance  
Consist in downright Ignorance.

*Knowledge!* withdraw thy hated rays;  
We love obscurity and ease:  
Extend thy glimm'ring light no more,  
But let us yawn, and sleep, and snore:  
Since not e'en Berkley's vision saw  
Th' intrinsic parts that form a straw;  
Nor Newton, more than mortals wise,  
Who fathom'd earth, and seas, and skies,  
Cou'd ever truly understand  
The essence of one grain of sand.

Durrow, Oct. 19, 1767.

#### A B A L L A D.

By Lady Dorothy Dubois, eldest Daughter of  
Richard, the last Earl of Anglesey.

**L**ET who will complain of the troubles  
they meet,  
They're matter of laughter to me;  
A dash of the bitter the sweet makes more  
sweet,  
I therefore contented will be.  
If fortune looks kindly, I'll bask in her  
smiles;  
If frowning,—my comfort is still,  
That life's but a span, and good-humour be-  
guiles  
The time, be it bad as it will.  
My friend proves unfaithful, I'll seek out a  
new,  
Nor trouble my head about that;  
I'll pity the changeling, I'll honour the true,  
And cheerfully laugh and be fat.  
What tho' I a coach and six horses can't have,  
To which I've a very good right:  
A pair of good legs hath kind providence gave,  
With a heart that's both honest and light.  
My frame's not unweildly, 'tis active and  
sound;  
My appetite not very great;  
A scanty provision sufficient is found,  
If cleanly and wholesome to eat.  
Let epicures feast on their turtles for me,  
Their ortolans, pheasants, and surgeon;  
With French fy'd dishes, high sauces, and be  
A prey to the doctor and surgeon?  
With all kinds of wine let them pamper their  
taste,  
Nor ought to their palates deny;  
If they to their latter end wilfully haste.  
Themselves are to blame, and not I.

On dress, pomp, and grandeur, I fix not my  
mind,

They're matters unworthy a care;  
Beneath those fine trappings, we oftentimes  
find

The pang of remorse and despair.  
Gay pleasure's a phantom exceedingly fair,  
Which vainly we hope to embrace;  
We grasp at a substance, she melts into air,  
And leaves not behind her a trace.  
Then why shou'd we make such a potter  
about

What no one could ever attain?  
Tho' the sweet illusion is tempting no doubt,  
'Till banished by old-age and pain.  
But soon we the idle pursuit of her charms,  
By dear-bought experience, despise;  
Then blooming good humour still dwell in  
my arms;  
My motto be,—Merry and wise.

#### The ROSE BUD: A SONG.

**O**BERVE the Rose bud, ere it blows.  
While the dawn glimmers o'er the sky!  
Observe its filken leaves unfold,  
As fond of day's majestic eye;  
At noon, more bold, in fullest bloom,  
It spreads a gale of sweets around;  
At eve, it mourns the setting-sun,  
And sheds its honours on the ground,  
So beauty's bashful bud appears;  
So blushes in the eye of praise:  
So ripens in the noon of life,  
And, wither'd, so in age decays.  
Time is the canker-worm of youth;  
It bites the blossom as it grows:  
It blasts the flower that blooms at full,  
And rudely sheds the falling rose.  
See, beauty, see! how love and joy,  
On youth's light pinions, haste away:  
How swift the moments glide along,  
And age advances with delay!  
Now, beauty! crop the Rose Bud now,  
And catch the essence as it flies;  
Let pleasure revel in its bloom,  
Let time possess it when it dies.

#### To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I** Should be greatly obliged to any of your  
ingenious correspondents who would fa-  
vour me through the channel of your useful  
Magazine, with a method of preserving plants  
and flowers as nearly in their natural shape  
and beauty as may be, whether by pressing  
them on paper, or heating them in sand, or  
by any other method, though I should rather  
approve of the former, if it could be found  
possible to prevent the plant from fading too  
much.

Your inserting this will oblige many of  
your readers, but especially your constant co-  
respondent,  
PHILO BOTANICUS  
T H B

Sung by Mrs. LAMPE at Sadler's Wells. Set to Music by W. YATES.

Men, my dear lasses, are not to be humour'd, I've had ex - perience

and therefore can tell, I've had experience, I've had experience,

I've had ex - perience and therefore can tell;

Bees like they cluster where beauty is

rumour'd, Give 'em an inch they'll be taking an ell, Give 'em an

inch, give 'em an inch, Give 'em an inch they'll be taking an ell,

## II.

Never lend an ear to the crocodile weeper,  
Listen to me, and I'll counsel you well,  
His fine words wou'd but end in the keeper,  
Give him an inch he'll be taking an ell.

## III.

Flattering captain, avoid as a fury,  
He hunts but to prey on 'em ev'ry belle,  
And you'll soon be, if once he can lure  
you;  
Give him an inch he'll be taking an ell.

## IV.

Quacks and projectors of all things renounce ye,  
They on your fortune wou'd set such a spell,  
Beggard the world might full quickly pro-  
nounce ye,  
Give 'em an inch they'll be taking an ell.

## V.

But if a sensible youth make advances,  
With purse and with person few others ex-  
cel;  
Then join your hand willingly, lead him new  
Give him an inch tho' he shou'd take an ell.

## A PROPOSITION.

**T**O find, on a cone whose base is an oval, or ellipsis, a section that shall be a true circle. A. N.

To the PRINTER, &c.

**D**URING the universal resentment at the barbarities of the Brownriggs, all good people have been anxious for the fate of the two younger children, who, free from the guilt of their cruel parents and elder brother, appear doomed to ruin, for want of that support their tender age requires. But providence is all-sufficient; and I am rejoiced to see an example of it in the present instance.

The house in Fetter-lane, which Brownrigg lived in, is now occupied by one Mr. Lacy, a painter also; a few days since he was applied to by little Brownrigg, a dejected, modest, ingenious, pretty boy, under 14 years of age, to intreat that he would employ him; pleading, with artless eloquence, the ruin his little sister, of five years old, was doomed to, if he could not, by his labour and industry, support and keep her out of a workhouse; promising, at the same time, the utmost diligence and good behaviour, if he would be so good as to make a trial of him. The good man, moved with compassion, and the lad's generous motive, immediately took him into his service, strictly forbidding all his servants (on pain of dismissal) to reproach the boy on account of the crimes of his family, which he was no way concerned in. Hearing of this humane act of Mr. Lacy, I sent for and employed him; and he (with tears in his eyes) related the whole matter to me, with a tenderness, that induces me to hope these unfortunate children will probably owe their preservation to the humanity of this worthy, considerate man, who I find is no relation, but a perfect stranger to them.

W. C.

Whitehall, October 31.

**C**APT. Crosby, commander of his majesty's ship Montreal, with the corpse of his late royal highness the duke of York on board, arrived off St. Helen's on the 28th instant in the morning, and made sail to the Eastward before eleven o'clock; but the wind freshening up, and it being an ebb tide, she was obliged to put back and come to at St. Helen's.

And this morning an account was received of the arrival of the said ship at the Nore yesterday in the afternoon.—As soon as advice was received of the arrival of the corpse of his royal highness the duke of York at the Nore, his coffin, covered with fine crimson velvet, with silver nails and handles, and a silver plate containing his titles, was dispatched to the said place, when the corpse, inclo-

sed in a leaden coffin, was taken out of a very neat wooden one, covered likewise with crimson velvet, silver lace round the borders, made by the carpenter of the Montreal, and put into the magnificent new one, made by Mr. France, his majesty's upholsterer. A beautiful urn, sixteen inches square, covered in the same manner as the coffin, and lined with white satin, was sent down, in which the bowels of his royal highness were deposited.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, his majesty's yacht Mary came to an anchor off Greenwich, with the corpse of his late royal highness the duke of York. About three o'clock in the afternoon the body was put on board the admiralty shallop, and landed at Greenwich; from whence it was conveyed in a hearse to the Prince's Chamber between five and six, preceded by the coaches of their royal highnesses the dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and his late royal highnesses state coach, and followed by a party of the horse-guards, and a great number of coaches, &c. of the nobility and other persons of distinction.

Minute guns were fired from all the yachts, from the time of the body's being put on board the shallop, till its arrival in the Prince's Chamber.

*Funeral of the Duke of York.*

**S**T. James's, Nov. 4, 1767. Last night the body of his late royal highness Edward duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, the body having been conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the night before.

Between nine and ten the procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace Yard, to the South-East door of Westminster Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each side with a party of the foot guards, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets sounding a solemn march with banners attached to them, adorned with naval trophies, the drums covered with black.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

Knights Marshals Men.

Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highness

Page of the Presence.

Page of the Back Stairs.

Pages of Honour,

Mr. Frederick—Mr. Cadogan.

Equerries,

Capt. Wrottesley—Capt. Hamilton—Colonel Morrison.

Secretary—Dr. Blair.

Pursuivants of Arms.

Heralds of Arms.

Treasurer of his Royal Highness's Household

The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq.

Nerroy King of Arms.  
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's  
Houſhold.

The Coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion,  
borne by Clarencieux King of Arms.

Four Vice-Ad-  
mirals Support-  
ers of Canop-  
py, in their U-  
niform Coats,  
Black Waift. &  
Crapes in their  
Hats, and on  
their Arms,  
viz.

Support-  
ers of the  
Pall, viz.

Lord Le  
Deſpen-  
cer.

Sir Ed. Hawke,  
Knight of the  
Bath.

D. of Bolton.

Sir Char. Saun-  
ders knt. of the  
Bath.

Jr. Geary, Eſq,

Lord  
Bruce.



Support-  
ers of the  
Pall, viz.

Lord Bo-  
tetourt.

Lord  
Boſton.

Four Vice-Ad-  
mirals, Support-  
ers of Canop-  
py, in their U-  
niform Coats,  
Black Waift. &  
Crapes in their  
Hats, and on  
their Arms,  
viz.

Tho. Frank-  
land, Eſq;

Sir Ch. Hardy,  
Knt.

Sir Sam. Cor-  
niſh, Bart.

Sir G. Bridges  
Rodney, Bart.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter,  
Duke of Montagu,  
in a black cloak.

Garter Principal King of Arms,  
with his Rod of Office.

Chief Mourner,  
the Duke of Grafton,  
in a long black cloak, his  
train borne by  
Sir Peter Dennis, Bart.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter,  
Duke of Northumberland  
in a black cloak.

Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner,  
Earl of Denbigh — Earl of Huntingdon.  
Earl of Liſchfield. — Earl of Peterborough.  
Earl Harcourt. — Earl of Pomfret.  
Earl Delawarr. — Earl of Orford.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber,  
Sir William Boothby. — Colonel Weſt. —

Colonel St. John.

Yeomen of the Guard.

At the entrance of Weſtminſter-Abbey  
within the church, the dean and prebenda-  
ry, attended by the choir, received the bo-  
dy, falling into the proceſſion next before  
Nerroy, King of Arms and ſo proceeded,  
going, into King Henry the Seventh's Cha-  
pel, where the coffin was placed on treſſels,  
the head towards the altar, the crown and  
crown being laid thereon, and the canopy  
put over it, while the ſervice was read by  
the dean of Weſtminſter; the chief mourner  
and his two ſupporters ſitting on chairs at the  
head of the corſe, the lords aſſiſtants and

ſupporters of the pall upon ſtools on either  
ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the inter-  
ment being read, the corſe was depoſited in  
the vault; and the Dean having finiſhed the  
burial ſervice, Garter King of Arms pro-  
claimed his royal highneſs's ſtile as follows:

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take  
out of this tranſitory life unto his divine  
mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty,  
and moſt illuſtrious prince Edward Auguſ-  
tus, duke of York and Albany, earl of  
Ulſter, knight of the moſt noble order of  
the garter, ſecond ſon of the late moſt il-  
luſtrious prince Frederick, prince of Wales,  
decealed, and next brother to his moſt ex-  
cellent majeſty George the Third, by the  
Grace of God, King of Great Britain,  
France and Ireland, defender of the faith;  
whom God bleſs and preſerve with long life,  
health, and honour, and all worldly happi-  
neſs.

**W**E imagine the following particulars of the famous Higgins, (See p. 539.) will not be disagreeable to our readers.

*Extract of a Letter from Carmarthen to a Gentleman in Birmingham, dated Nov. 8.*

"ON the 23d of October the sheriff of Carmarthen received the warrant for the execution of Edward Higgins on the 7th instant, which was read to him, and which affected him greatly for a few minutes; but his spirits reviving, he said, I'll get a reprieve before then, so on the 26th of October he wrote to some of his friends for one, which accordingly came down on the 3d instant, of which the following is a copy:

S I R, Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1767.

Notwithstanding his majesty's royal mandate for that purpose, you are hereby required to postpone the execution of Edward Higgins, convicted at your last assize for Burglary, till further orders. Your's, &c.

SHELburn.

To the high sheriff of the county of Carmarthen, or his deputy, the gaoler or his deputy.

On the arrival of this sham respite, Higgins's wife and sister, in order to countenance the cheat, dressed themselves that evening in white, but the under sheriff suspecting the reality of this respite, made all the enquiry he could about it, and finding it a forged one, went to the prisoner the evening preceding his execution, advising him to prepare himself for eternity, for that he would be executed the following day; to which Higgins said, you are a scoundrel for suspecting so evident a truth; move me from this place to-morrow if you dare, cursing and swearing most shockingly all the time. The clergymen of the town, and especially the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the rector, and his curate, were very assiduous in administering good advice to him, which he regarded not, still insisting upon a respite, and offering to bet a thousand pounds on the reality of it, and saying, you threaten me with the gallows, thinking I will confess many things, I must be a damned fool if I do.

Some account of the life and conversation of the noted Higgins, who was executed at Carmarthen, have been published at Gloucester and Bristol; from whence the following circumstances are extracted, viz.

"That in the year 1752 he was tried at Worcester for sheep-stealing, but acquitted; that in 1754 he was tried on two indictments for housebreaking in that county, and, being convicted, was ordered to be transported for seven years. The day before the transports were to be sent off from Worcester, his sister came to him early in the morning, and desired to speak with him in a private room; this was refused. She then requested he might have permission to shew her the dun-

geon, thither they went, and staid some time in close conference. She had not left the gaol more than half an hour, when a farmer, who lived near Worcester, came in to enquire whether his sister had been there, for says he, I have been robbed of 14l. and I have reason to suspect her, and that she has given the money to her brother. The turnkey told him what had passed. Higgins was searched, but nothing was then found. He was brought down to Bristol, put on board the Frisby, for Maryland, and delivered with the other convicts, at Annapolis. The farmer who had lost the 14l. (as above) came with him from Worcester to Bristol, and when Higgins was stripped on board the transport, the farmer's money was found concealed in the lining of Higgins's hat; but as it could not be taken from him, the farmer was obliged to be contented with the loss of it. He had not been landed a month in America, before he broke open a merchant's house at Boston, and stole a considerable sum, and escaped on board a ship that was sailing for England, where he arrived in less than three months from transportation. On his coming to England he settled in Manchester, and afterwards at Knutsford in Cheshire, where he married a woman of a very respectable family, and maintained her very handsomely by his robberies.

He usually left his abode for a month or two, on the plea of going to receive his rents, and returned with plenty of cash. In one of these excursions he went to Bristol, and many suspect him of murdering Mrs. Rulcombe and her maid. However, on his return through Gloucester, he broke open Mr. Wilson's house, and stole a large sum in cash, for which he was taken at Knutsford, but escaped from the constable. After a few months he shewed himself under the name of Hickson, and took a very handsome house at French-Hay, where he lived like a gentleman, kept a pack of dogs, a brace of hunters, and associated with very respectable people in Bristol. In this manner he lived till about a year ago, when he was apprehended for returning from transportation. Of this he was acquitted. His character now becoming notorious, he made a trip into Wales, where he broke open Lady Maud's house at West Mead, for which he was tried at Carmarthen, and hanged there.

Carmarthen, Nov. 12. I am one who sat up with Mr. Higgins the night preceding his execution; we went to him about nine o'clock, and found him carelessly turning over Jenk's Devotions, which, on our entering the room, he laid aside, seeming to have not the least relish for that, or for any thing else, that was serious. He was at first very sullen, reserved, and shy of entering into conversation: But when he found that we came not to ask him any impertinent questions,

questions, or to give him serious advice, and as much as in us lay, to prepare him for his approaching fate, he soon became as conversable as we could wish. He gave us (unasked) the history of his whole life from beginning to end, and cursorily mentioned all the crimes that had been laid to his charge from time to time; of all which, however, he solemnly affirmed that he was innocent. He evaded every effort we made to give the discourse a serious turn, and would not join in any devotion; so we forbore talking to him for a great part of the night, chusing rather to leave him to his own reflections.

He said that he was going to die contrary to the laws of the land; and added, that as he was fully convinced that his respite was authentic, he should enjoin his wife to prosecute the sheriff with the utmost rigour of the law.

His parting, on Saturday morning, with his wife and sister (who are yet in town, and inconsolable) was very affecting.—His wife made several rash declarations against those who had a hand in his murder as she termed it.

When he set off for the place of execution he walked uncommonly fast; and I am sorry to say, that when he came there, he was very inattentive to the prayers of the clergyman who attended him. He was desired, by some gentlemen present, to make a confession; but he insolently answered, that he had no confession to make; and that if he had, he would not so far gratify their curiosity. He was impatient of delays, and seemed eager to mount the ladder, which he did with great alertness, saying, as he was going up, that his friends would take care to bring those who were instrumental in his death, to the very same death that he was going to suffer.

He was observed to pray on the ladder for some few minutes, and then signified to the sheriff that he was ready to be turned off.

Some quick-sighted people whose optics are keener than their neighbours, affirm, that they saw him make a cross upon the palm of his hand, from whence they concluded that he was a Roman Catholic; but, I confess, I saw no such thing.

After hanging about forty minutes, he was cut down and was the same evening buried behind the church. He was but forty years of age.

#### DIALOGUE between a PEER and a COMMONER.

**T**HERE is no person more fit to represent this borough than my nephew, and therefore I desire your vote and interest for him at the ensuing general election.

**C.** You know, my lord, that I have ever been the utmost regard to your lordship's commands upon all occasions; and should do the same at the present, did not my duty to my country.

try, and my desire for supporting the freedom and constitution of it, oblige me to differ from your lordship's opinion in this point.

**P.** I do not think, sir, that your giving my nephew your vote to represent you in parliament, would be contrary to your duty to your country, or detrimental to the freedom and constitution of it. No gentleman is fitter than he; you know my strength in this place; and I shall insist upon his being elected.

**C.** I can by no means agree with your lordship's sentiments on this occasion; and for the following reasons: By the antient constitution of this kingdom, the commons of it constitute one third part of the legislative power. No law can be made to bind them, nor any tax be levied upon them, but what they themselves shall have given their consent to; and it is (this that makes them *freemen*: But being too numerous a body to sit in person in parliament, they are to chuse such gentlemen as they best approve of to represent them there. In the choice of such representatives, the peers of this realm are not at all interested, nor ought to concern themselves about, or interfere in; none but commoners should meddle with the elections of the representatives of the commons: And though many peers have, of late years, taken upon themselves not only to recommend, but absolutely to nominate persons to represent the commons in various cities and corporations, and by their power and influence in such places, have got them elected, yet such proceedings are utterly contrary to our constitution, subversive of it, and the highest violations of the rights and privileges of the commons of England. Should your lordship have occasion to transact, by a deputy or trustee, some business of the greatest importance to your welfare, would your lordship like that a stranger to you should nominate and appoint such deputy? No, certainly: How then can your lordship think it right that peers should appoint trustees for the commons of the kingdom? Pray, my lord, consider that if peers are allowed to nominate persons to represent the commons in parliament, the commons of England would actually be deprived of their share of the legislative power, as they would enjoy no real representation in parliament; for those whom peers appoint to represent them there, can by no means be esteemed their representatives, but the servants and creatures of the peers. Your lordship's good sense cannot but see, that the commons, by losing their representation in parliament, would, in fact, lose their freedom; as it is their possessing a share of the legislative power that only makes them a free people.

**P.** You have set this matter, Sir, in a new light before me—My only motive for interesting myself in these elections, and bringing my friends into the house, is to make myself

self of weight and importance in the state.— I have not the least thought of subverting the constitution of the kingdom; and shall therefore consider well of what you have said, before I proceed any further about the election of my nephew.

*From the London Gazette of Nov. 14, 1767.  
St. James's, November 11.*

**T**HIS day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the right hon. the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, James Eyre, Esq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following address.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

May it please your majesty,

"WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, happy in every occasion of approaching your royal presence with our most dutiful congratulations, beg leave to express our unfeigned joy on the safe delivery of that most excellent princess the queen, and the further encrease of your royal family by the birth of another prince.

We cannot but feel ourselves deeply interested in every event which affects the illustrious house of Hanover, under whose mild government the British subjects have, for more than half a century, been blessed with a full enjoyment of their civil and religious

rights, and a series of happiness unknown to the same extent in any former period.

Permit us therefore, Royal Sir, at the same time, humbly to offer our sincere condolence on the much lamented death of your majesty's royal brother the duke of York, whose many eminent and princely virtues have most justly endeared his memory to all your majesty's loyal subjects, and made the private loss of the royal family, a public misfortune.

May the Divine Providence long preserve your majesty; and may there never be wanting one of your majesty's royal descendants to be the guardian of our most happy constitution.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGKIN.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

I thank you for this loyal address, and for the satisfaction you express in the encrease of my family; those expressions of your zealous attachment cannot but be agreeable to me: the religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever shall be, the constant objects of my care and attention; and I shall esteem it one of my first duties to instil the same principles into those who may succeed me.

I regard your condolence, on the melancholy event of the duke of York's death, as an additional proof of your attachment to me and my family; and I take this first opportunity of expressing my thanks for it."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

**T**HE queen's palace, St. James's Park. This day about noon the queen was happily delivered of a prince. Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, several lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and the ladies of her majesty's bed chamber, were present.

This great event was soon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected: and the young prince is in perfect health.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Was held a sessions of admiralty, at the Old Bailey, when two persons were tried, one for beating, ill using and starving his apprentice, on the high seas; and the other for wilfully casting away his vessel, to defraud the insurers; but they were both discharged, no bills being found against them by the grand jury.

FRIDAY, 6.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to congratulate on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another prince, and to condole his majesty on the death of his majesty's brother, his royal highness the duke of York, the same was resolved unanimously.

A committee, consisting of six aldermen and twelve commoners, was appointed to draw up an address; who withdrew immediately, and prepared the same, which was approved, and ordered to be signed by the town clerk, and presented by the whole court; and the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancers, were ordered to wait on his majesty directly, to know his royal pleasure when the court should attend him with their address.

A motion was made by Deputy John Paterson, Esq; as follows:

"That an humble petition from this court to the honourable House of Commons be prepared to be presented at the opening of the next session of parliament, setting forth

forth, that the present high prices of grain, and of all other sorts of provision, forcibly call upon us to solicit the earnest attention of that honourable house to the distresses of our industrious poor, whose situation, whilst it excites compassion for the immediate sufferers, must raise our apprehensions for the consequences to the manufactures, trade, and population, and ultimately to the landed interest of this kingdom. That although a moderate bounty upon exportation in times of great plenty and cheapness, may be a necessary encouragement to the culture and increase of corn and grain, and create a beneficial article of commerce, yet we humbly submit it to the wisdom of that honourable house, whether the present bounty is not too high, and extended beyond the medium prices, which the manufacturer and labourer ought to pay, and at which the frugal farmer can afford to sell: and whether it may not tend to promote an exportation beyond what our own necessities can spare; and lastly, whether too much encouragement to the production of one species of provisions may not proportionably lessen the cultivation of others, so as to make them scarce, and enhance their prices. That we most gratefully acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of parliament, in the acts passed last session for prohibiting the exportation, and allowing the free importation of corn, and for restraining the distillers; but are apprehensive, that should these salutary laws be suffered to expire during the present exigency, the good intentions thereof may be defeated; for as the bounty granted by the act of the first of King William and Queen Mary upon exportation is not by express words restricted to corn and grain of the growth of Great Britain, there is reason to suspect, that great part of the corn lately imported, has been withheld from the market in hopes of a specious opportunity to re-export it, with the advantage of a bounty. And therefore praying that honourable house to take these important matters into their most serious consideration, and to provide such effectual remedy for the distresses of the poor, as the wisdom of that honourable house shall judge consistent with the real and permanent interest both of the farmer and consumer." Which was referred to a committee of twelve members and twenty-four commoners to consider and report to the next court, and a committee was appointed accordingly for that purpose.

A motion was made, "that the thanks of court be given to the Hon. Thomas Harley, lord-mayor elect, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. and Sam Beckford, Esq; \* this city's representatives in parliament, for the constant and diligent application and attention which they have shown on all occasions (during the course

of this parliament) to the welfare and interest of this great metropolis in general, and particularly to the several matters which have from time to time been recommended by this court to their care and consideration." Which was resolved, and fair copies ordered to be signed by the town-clerk, and one delivered to each of the representatives of this city in parliament.

An order was made for the regulation of the nightly watch and beadies for the year ensuing, and several additions made to the number of watchmen, and other purposes, for the better security of the public and the inhabitants.

The court being acquainted of the death of the Right hon. Charles, Townsend, since the resolution of presenting the freedom of this city to him in a gold box, and before the said resolution could be carried into execution, the said box was ordered to be paid for and deposited in the Chamberlain's office.

A bill for raising 2445l. 14s. for a supply to the support of the London Workhouse, was read the first and second time, and referred back to fill up the blanks, and report to the next court.

Mr. Thomas Thorne's bill, for a present of plate to Mr. Deputy Paterfon, as a grateful acknowledgement of the many and great services he had rendered this city, was ordered to be paid.

A representation from the committee for building the new Bridge at Black-Fryars, together with a petition to parliament, was approved and ordered to be carried into execution, and a copy of the petition to be signed by the town clerk, and delivered by the sheriffs to the hon. House of Commons, at such time as the said committee should advise.

#### MONDAY, 9.

The right hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c. went by water to Westminster, where he was sworn into his high office in the court of Exchequer, and returned with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided, at which many of the great officers of state, privy-counsellors, &c. were present, and afterwards a ball.

#### WEDNESDAY, 11.

The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. presented their address to his majesty on the birth of a prince, (See p. 592.)

#### THURSDAY, 12.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, Nov. 12. Orders for the court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 15th instant, for his late royal highness Edward Augustus, duke of York, next brother to his majesty; and at the same time to go into mourning for her late most serene highness Louisa Dorothea, consort of the reigning duke of Saxe Gotha, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain

4 G 2

It is observable that Sir Richard Glyn and Mr. Harley, always voted contrary to Sir Robert Ladbroke and Mr. Beckford!

plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black or white shoes, fans, and tip-pers.

Undress, white or grey lustrings, tabbies, or damasks.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress, grey frocks.

SATURDAY, 24.

Two houses were consumed by fire, in Perpool-lane, and a young man broke his limbs by jumping from a window, who afterwards died in the hospital.

MONDAY, 16.

The Lottery began drawing at Guildhall: No. 20784, came up a prize of 201. and, as first drawn, is intitled to 500l.

THURSDAY, 19.

No. 3379, in the Lottery, was drawn a prize of 20000l.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

John Brase, William Edwards, Joseph Hervey, and Richard Bitters, were executed at Tyburn. James, Windsor, and Clarke, were reprieved. (See p. 538.)

A fatal epidemic distemper has lately broken out amongst the horses in this metropolis, much like what happened about six years past. It affects them in the head, by their eyes and nose appearing greatly swelled. There are such a number of horses ill of this distemper, that the carmen are put to much difficulty to carry on their business.

Pardon and rewards are offered for the apprehension of the writers of many incendiary letters lately sent, in different parts of the kingdom. Also for the discovery of the person, or persons, that wilfully set fire to a barn full of corn, and a cow-house, in the parish of Pentloe, Essex.

A mob of riotous colliers lately seized on and disposed of the corn in Kidderminster market, as they saw fit; but soon dispersed upon the arrival of the military.

We hear from Benacre, in Suffolk, that some labourers, in sinking a clay-pit there, found an earthen jar, containing near four hundred pieces of silver coin, the chief part of them of King Edward I. and King Edward II. they were most of them very fair, and struck either at London, York, or Dublin; the workmen immediately carried them to the lord of the manor, who rewarded them very amply for their honesty.

Pytil farm, in Llanbedr parish, near Ruthyn, Denbysire, &c. has been consumed by fire.

Much damage has been sustained in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, by storms and floods.

The following is his majesty's answer to the address of the Irish House of Commons:

"GEORGE R.

His majesty thanks the House of Com-

mons for their loyal and affectionate address, expressive of that attachment to his person and family, of which his faithful people of Ireland have, at all times, given the most undoubted proofs.

His majesty, ever desirous of supporting the rights and liberties of his people, equally with the honour of his crown, will receive with pleasure whatever shall be offered to him, which shall tend to promote the impartial administration of justice, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to strengthen the present happy constitution; and does not doubt that his faithful commons, on their part, will be ready to grant, with cheerfulness and unanimity, such supplies as shall be asked of them, according to their abilities, which he will always attend to, for the support of his government, and the preservation of the public safety.

Every possible improvement of the linen manufacture of Ireland will be sure to meet with his majesty's countenance and support.

His majesty receives, with great satisfaction, their congratulations on the increase of his family, and is sensible of the tender concern they express for the loss of his late royal brother the duke of York.

G. R."

The small-pox has been very fatal in Bardstrand, one of the districts of Iceland. The number of deaths in that district last year was 107, and 79 of them were of the small-pox. The whole amount of the deaths throughout the island was 1288. The marriages were 274, and the births 1288, viz. 645 boys, and 643 Girls. There are twelve districts on the island. The letters which brought these accounts were dated in July.

In September great damage was sustained at Boston in New England, both at sea and ashore, where several lives were lost, by a dreadful storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning.

*Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Oct. 2.*

"Wednesday last Michael Muckensals, dispatched by the postmaster-general with the mail for St. Augustine, returned here, and gives the following account, to which he has made oath: "September 20th, three days after leaving Savannah, he reached the Store on Santilly-river, kept by James Lemon, who told him, that the day before, while George Mills, Benj. Baker, Jeremiah Wyll, and one Cummins, were driving some cattle across a run of water near the said Wyll's house, the three last-mentioned were fired upon and killed on the spot, Mills made his escape, and rode towards Wyll's, where he saw five Indians killing two women, three children, and old Mr. Mills, his own father, on which he rode off; he knew the Indians to be Creeks, belonging to the village

of Allatchway, who, to the number of 15, had been for some time hunting in that neighbourhood. The house where the murder was committed is in East-Florida, on St. Mary's River, fifteen miles above the Ferry, which he reached on the 22d; but finding no boat, and no answer from the Ferry-house on the other side, he supposed the people were fled, and not being able to cross the river, he was obliged to return."

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 27. **C**HARLES Howard, jun. of Greystock, in Cumberland, Esq; was married to Miss Coppinger—29. James Hamilton, Esq; eldest son of Lady Anne Hamilton, to Lady Barker, relict of Sir John Barker, Bart.—30. Earl of Thanet, to the hon. Miss Sackville, daughter of the late Lord John Sackville.

August 1. Mr. Henry Baldwin, printer, to Miss Graham—6. William Chapman, Esq; high sheriff of Suffolk, to Miss Laney—Capt. Campbell, to Miss Friend—Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Miss Cotes, niece of the late Admiral—12. Capt. John Webb, in the East-India service, to Miss Fettiplace—Thomas Smith, Esq; to Miss Whitchurch—17. James Stewart, Esq; son of the late Admiral, to Miss Catherine Botham—18. William Langham, Esq; to Miss Jones—27. Earl of Dalhousie to Miss Glen, niece of the governor—30. Lieut. Col. William Skinner, to Miss Warren, one of the coheirs of the late gallant Sir Peter Warren—Amos Callard, Esq; to Mrs. Oke.

September 1. Henry Pelham, Esq; a commissioner of the customs, to Miss Harding, eldest daughter of the late Rich. Harding, secretary to the treasury, and niece of Lord Camden—Ralph Payne, Esq; to Miss Calabella, a Polish lady—2. Lord Adam Gordon, to Jane duchess dowager of Athol—Richard Bynion, Esq; to Miss Hulse—13. Mr. Clayton, member for Great Marlow, to Lady Fermor, sister to the earl of Pomfret—24. Mr. William Cholmley, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of Sir John Cartwright, Knt.—25. Charles Morton, M. D. to Lady Saville—26. Viscount Palmerston, to Miss Fanny Pool.

In Aug. or Sept. Matthew Bell, Esq; to Miss Eden—Downes Baynton, Esq; to Miss Ralton—Thomas Dorrington, Esq; to Miss Maria Simpson—George Lowther, Esq; to Miss Ponsonby, niece of the late earl of Beftborough—Timothy Mackerel, Esq; to Miss Carr—John Durbin, jun. Esq; to Miss James, with 20,000l.—Bryan Crowther, Esq; to Miss Merton—Lieut. Col. Pringle, to Miss McCleod—Griffith Meare, Esq; to Miss Adams.

Aug. 12. Countess of Lowth was delivered of a daughter—20. The marchioness of Tavistock of a son—22. Ladies of Richard and Henry Hoare, Esqrs. each of a son—Mrs. Cooke, of Queen-square, of a son—23. Mrs. Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, of a son and heir—Lady Forbes of a son—27. Lady Mount-Stewart of a son and heir.

Sept. 3. Lady of the hon. Asheton Curzon, of a daughter.

In Aug. or Sept. Mrs. Lyddall; of Ormond-street, of two sons—Mrs. Hamilton, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a daughter—Lady Webb, of a son—Mrs. Wild, of Kingstreet, Westminster, of her 19th child—Countess of Weymouth, of a daughter.

October 3. Earl of Harborough was married to Miss Cave, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, bart.—19. Josiah Lamb, Esq; to Miss Billo—23. The duke of Gordon, to Miss Jane Maxwell, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monteath, bart.—Thomas Winterton, Esq; to Miss Serjeant—Andrew Richardson, Esq; to Miss Horpur.

Oct. 23. Mrs. Wolfeley, of St. Alban's-street, was delivered of a daughter.

In October. Right hon. Lady Clifford, of a son—Lady Anderson, of a son—Lady Elount, of a son and heir—Lady Legard, of a son—Countess of Corke and Orrery, of a son—Lady Wolfe, of a daughter.

November 5. Walpole Eyre, Esq; was married to Miss Johnson—Mr. George Browne, merchant, to Miss Mills—10. Benjamin Way, Esq; to Miss Cooke—17. Rev. Mr. Waller, to Miss Leithuillier—John Tilton, Esq; to Miss Lushington—18. Mr. Welch, banker, to Miss Bradbury, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, of pious and yet cheerful memory.

Lately. Henry Fletcher Partis, Esq; to Miss Nancy Taylor—Philip Jackson, Esq; to Mrs. Hawys, relict of the late Dr. Hawys—Henry Levingston, Esq; to Miss Stanton—Capt. Langley, to Miss Flora Full, daughter of Sir Francis, Bart.—Henry Frampton, Esq; to Miss Hurlton—Joseph Wellington, Esq; to Miss Manning—William Knight, Esq; brother of the earl of Catherlough, to Miss Isabella Paachaud—Philip Field, Esq; to Miss Hardy—Rev. Mr. Freeman, lecturer of St. Thomas, Southwark, to Miss Betsey Lister.

Nov. 3. Lady of the hon. Mr. Fox, was delivered of a daughter—14. Mrs. Sawbridge, of New Burlington street, of a son and heir—22. Lady Gideon, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, of a son—Of Nath. Ryder, Esq; of a daughter—Of Thomas Gooch, Esq; of a son—Of Mr. Meddlycott, member for Milbourn-Port, of a son and heir—Lady Caroline Edwards, of three sons.

## DEATHS.

July 18. **R**IGHT Hon. Earl of Hyndford, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, a knight of the Thistle, &c. &c.—22. Rev. Dr. Geekie, senior prebendary of Canterbury, &c. &c. aged seventy seven.

August 1, Rear-Admiral Edmund Toll—5. Rev. Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rochester, and rector of St. Mary Lambeth, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch—8. Miss Alatheia Robinson, sister of Lord Grantham—10. Thomas Goslin, of Hulton-Bumpstead, Essex, Esq;—18. Capt. Tinker, of the navy—20. Valentine Dunton, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Wm Sharpe, Esq; clerk of the council—Right Hon. John Lord Bowes, lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices; the title is extinct—21. Thomas Venables, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Lady Mary-Eliza. Bouverie, only daughter of the earl of Radnor—22. Mr. Thomas Osborne, bookseller, in Gray's-inn—Humphry Bellamy, Esq; son of the late Sir Edward—24. John Amott, sen. of Piccadilly, Esq;—29. The most noble marquis of Lothian, knight of the Thistle, succeeded by his son William earl of Ancram now marquis of Lothian—29. Mr. Daniel Fenning, author of many ingenious pieces.

Sept. 4. R. H. Charles Townshend, chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, a privy-counsellor, and member for Harwich—17. The Count de Guerchy, late ambassador from France, at this court—Col. Richard King, an old and valuable officer. (See p. 304.) aged eighty-five—Lady of Sir Richard Bevingfield, bart. sister of Viscount Montague—Malachy Pofflethwaite, Esq; author of the Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce—Mr. Thomas Worral, formerly a bookseller at Temple-Bar—22. Sir John Stonehouse, of Radly, Berks, Bart.—Robert de Grys, Esq; of the Suffolk militia—26. Sir Martin Wright, Knight, late a justice of the King's-Bench—Fynboe John Trenley, Esq; a proctor in Doctor's-Commons—28. Robert Tracy, of Stanway, in Gloucestershire, Esq;—31. Philip Prevost, Esq; late an eminent brewer, aged ninety-four—Lady of Sir Gregory Page, Bart.—Edward Athawes, Esq; an eminent Virginia merchant.

October 1. Robert Gill, shoemaker at Winbourn, Dorsetshire, who had the faculty of chewing the cud—John Weyland, Esq; a director of the Bank, &c.—Mr. Richardson, a curitor in Chancery—5. Miss Wilkes, sister of John Wilkes, Esq;—11. Francis Cockayne, Esq; alderman of Cornhill Ward, &c. &c. lord-mayor in 1700—Paul Spencer, Esq; of Ireland, a learned traveller in the East—Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. surveyor-general of the King's woods, and member for Glamorganshire—16. Richard Biddulph, of Burton, in Suffolk, Esq;—18. Lady of Sir

Anthony-Thomas Abdy, bart, member for Knaresborough—Peter Palairer, Esq; a French merchant—Hon. Mrs. Anne Granville, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lansdowne—19. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, bart. member for Liverpool. (See p. 308.)—Rev. Dr. Watkinson, rector of Little Chart, in Kent, author of many useful and valuable treatises; a divine of great merit and piety, and a kind and constant correspondent of the London Magazine—25. Relict of James, Lord Balmerino—27. Mr. Richard Guy, surgeon, famous for curing cancers—26. Hon. Lieut. General Harry Pulteney, brother of the late earl of Bath, immensely rich. (See p. 591.)—27. Rt. Hon. Earl of Tankerville, succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Charles Lord Osulston, now earl of Tankerville.

In October. Rear-adm. Cotes—The Countess Dowager of Suffolk, relict of Earl Charles, and sister of John Hobart, earl of Bucks—Joseph Wardly of Willington, near Derby, Esq; an humane and worthy counsellor at law—Mr. Prowse, only son of the late worthy member for Somersetshire—John Walengar, of Hare Hall, in Essex, Esq;—Colonel Yorke, colonel of artillery in the Portuguese service—Nathaniel Ware, Esq; consul at Malaga—Peter Balfour, Esq; a planter in Jamaica—Major Farquhar, of Dalwhinney, in North Britain—Philip Honeywood, Esq; a planter at Jamaica—Richard Price, of Peterborough, Esq;—Daniel Hayes, of Brompton, Esq; author of several ingenious pieces—Simon Yorke, of Erthig, in Denbyshire, Esq;—Rev. Mr. Wadsworth; 39 years rector of How, in Norfolk—Lady of General Carnac—Richard Fitzpatrick, Esq; a member of the Irish house of commons—Elias Bird, Esq; formerly an eminent ship-builder—Henry Allen, of Monmouthshire, Esq;—Geodge Ridley, of York, Esq;—Hon. and Rev. Allen Bathurst, son of Lord Bathurst—Charles, lord Kinnaird, of Scotland, succeeded by his son George, now Lord Kinnaird—Robert Throckmorton, of Hail-Weston, in Huntingdonshire, Esq;—Benjamin Rawlins, Esq; collector of the excise for Cardiganshire, &c. &c.—Richard Baker, Esq; brother of the alderman—Morris Spurling, of Highgate, Esq;—Lady of Sir Jarrit Smith, bart, member for Bristol—Lady Calvert, relict of the late Sir William—Rev. William Cheyne, half brother of the famous Dr. Cheyne—Mr. Moore, the oldest commissioner of the peace in Shropshire—The baron de Wassenauer, at the Hague, leaving an only daughter by Lady Amelia Bentinck—Downes Twyford, of Greenwich, Esq; aged 100—Mr. John Tapscott, a worthy attorney of Clifford's Inn—Mr. John Goddard, an eminent merchant at Rotterdam—Lady Don, relict of the late Sir Archibald—Richard Walmesley, of Basbal, in Yorkshire, Esq;—Rev. Dr. Gregory, dean of

of Christ-church, Oxon—Hon. Peter Randolph, a member of the council in Virginia—Dr. William Cowper, senior member of the corporation of Chester—Sir Charles Hotham, bart. nephew of the earl of Chesterfield—Richard Bayne, Esq; recorder of Ripon, in Yorkshire—Mr. John Towers, an ingenious printer—Rev. Francis Wise, keeper of the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and a learned antiquarian—Lady Pocock, wife of the admiral—John Harris, Esq; master of the household to his majesty and member for Ashburton, brother-in-law of the earl of Hertford—Arthur Denny, Esq; provost of Tadlee, in Ireland—Rt. hon. Benjamin Burton, a commissioner of the revenue, and privy-counsellor, in Ireland—Sir David Cunningham, bart. a lieutenant general, and col. of the 57th reg. of foot—Thomas Cheeke, of Bewdley, Esq;—William Terry, of Brewer street, Esq;—Jeremy Gridley, Esq; Attorney General of Massachusetts-bay—Lady of Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.—The famous baron Dieskau, of the wounds he received in Canada in 1755, where he was defeated by Sir William Johnson, and taken prisoner—John Harker, of Overton, Hants, Esq;—Mr. William Lee, silk dyer near Cripplegate.

November 5. Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; F. R. S. youngest brother of Lord Bathurst, and member for Monmouth, who had served in nine parliaments—18. Matthew Imber, Esq; and his brother the Rev. John Imber, both in the commission of the peace for Hampshire—20. Wife of Mr. Alderman Crosby.

Lately. Charles Waterton, of Walton-hall, in Yorkshire, Esq;—Col. James Carter, a wealthy planter in Maryland—Thomas Grimston, of Bloomsbury, Esq;—Counsellor Garnon, late a bustling justice of the peace in Westminster—Robert Stamper, of Friby, in Yorkshire, Esq;—Rear Adm. Henry Dennis

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**WARSAW, Oct. 13.** The aspect of the publick affairs in this kingdom becomes every day more alarming. The interval between the 6th and 12th inst. being the day to which the diet was prorogued, was employed in using every expedient to bring those into a favourable disposition who had opposed the plan proposed by Prince Charles de Radzivil; but all the measures taken for this purpose proved ineffectual. The diet sat on the day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The Bishop of Cracovia, the Bishop of Kiovia, some other prelates, and some of the Magnates, declared that they would never consent to the establishment of a commission furnished with full power to enter into conference with the Russian ambassador, and at the same time spoke with more vehemence than ever against the pretensions of the

Dissidents. Some of the deputies replied to this with great warmth; and the animosity among them rose to such a degree, that the Marshal of the Diet prorogued the meeting to the 16th instant.

The day after the tumultuous meeting above-mentioned, the Bishop of Cracovia, the Bishop of Kiovia, Count Rzewuski, the Waywode of Cracovia, and his son, and some other deputies, were carried off by some detachments of the Russian troops, and have not since been heard of. We have likewise received advice, that other detachments of the Russian troops have marched into the estates of those noblemen, and live there at discretion. This step has intimidated some of the deputies belonging to that party, but others do not regard it.

It is said that the bishop of Cracow is carried through Lithuania into Russia, along with the other parties arrested. Prince de Repnin published on this occasion a declaration, which gave rise to the king's pronouncing a discourse in which he delivered himself in the following terms: "There is little knowledge required to govern a vessel when the winds are favourable. A skilful Pilot should know how to withstand the storm without abandoning the helm. I have several times entertained the design, as I still do, of abdicating the crown, the burthen of which I feel, but that my love for my country made me alter my resolution. You ought all, gentlemen, to consider the melancholy circumstances which you have drawn upon us. I have constantly employed all my endeavours for the good of the state; but few among you have assisted me with your support; and I find myself abandoned by the greater part; yet I can assure you, that if I had taken the course of abandoning you in my turn, you would now have found yourselves in a miserable situation."

**Warsaw, Oct. 21.** The fourth session of the Diet was held the 16th instant, being the day appointed. The King, the Prince Primate, and the Sieur Roleiowski, nuncio of Podolia made very pathetic speeches; but nothing could calm the turbulent spirit of the members. However, they met again the next day, when the plan proposed by Prince Radzivil was approved, and fourteen commissaries were appointed, which number was soon after considerably augmented, and they are charged to enter into conference with the Prince de Repnin, concerning the affairs of the Dissidents. The time of the Diet's sitting was then limited to the 1st of February next.

**Warsaw, Oct. 31.** The Russian troops are all, except one small detachment which remains in this city, gone into winter quarters, the greater part of them upon the territories the nobility, who most opposed the affairs of the Dissidents in the last Diet. Prince Radzivil is gone to take a turn to his estate at

at Biala, but will be here very soon again, his presence being extremely necessary. Count Potocki is set out for Paris with a most brilliant retinue. It is assured, that the Bishop of Cracow, fearing he should be poisoned, refuses to take any nourishment, till the Russian officer, who guards him, has tasted it.

Vienna, Oct. 17. The 15th instant the archduchess Josepha, about seven o'clock in the evening, expired, after a long and painful agony. She had frequent lucid intervals, knew the danger, met her fate with the calmest fortitude, seeming to feel nothing so much as the affliction she caused, which she endeavoured to alleviate, by repeatedly begging the emperor and empress (who continued with her to the last moment) to remember that at any rate she was soon to have been separated from them for ever.

Bologna Oct. 7. They write from Milan, that a pragmatick law has lately been published there, which is henceforward to be observed throughout the Austrian Lombardy. This law, which is divided into several articles, contains principally, that all the rights which the Pope or the Bishops have hitherto had over all the ecclesiasticks, either with regard to their effects or their persons, shall be transferred to a council established for that purpose at Milan; that all ecclesiasticks shall be obliged to sell the estates which they have become possessed of since the year 1722; and that no subject, either ecclesiastic or secular, shall be permitted to go to Rome, without the consent of the above council, to solicit any favour except letters of indulgence. This law is the same as was published at Venice under the pontificate of Benedict XIV. and which occasioned so many debates that the Republick was obliged to abolish it in the beginning of the pontificate of Clement XIII. It is thought this law will be by no means agreeable to the court of Rome, on account of the consequences that will result from it.

Milan, Oct. 10. The Count de Firmian, minister plenipotentiary from his majesty, has sent to all the monasteries, convents, and religious foundations, to take an exact account of their effects, the number of their religious, their country, &c. and has further ordered them, not to receive any more priests or brothers, without the permission of the sovereign.

Madrid, Oct. 27. Sir James Gray, ambassador from Great Britain, who arrived only the 13th instant, had, on the 22d, his first audience of the king, in which he presented to his majesty his letters of credence. It is not doubted but this minister is charged particularly to settle with ours the affair of

the ransom of the Manillas, which is perhaps the only difference that at present subsists between the two courts.

The prince of Asturias, who had dislocated his shoulder by a fall from his horse, is almost recovered of that accident, inasmuch that he has been removed from St. Ildephonso to the Escorial, whither the king and all the court are also gone. The Infant Don Louis is attacked with a malignant fever: He has already been let blood four times, but his physicians still think there is room to flatter themselves with his recovery. We are informed, that the Jesuits of Mexico, to the number of seven hundred, were all arrested in the month of July last, suddenly, and without disturbance. Their estates and effects, which have been confiscated, amount, it is said, to seventy-seven millions of piastres, or three hundred eighty-five millions of French livres.

The cardinal archbishop of Toledo is banished from court; and one of his grand vicars is exiled to the distance of fifty leagues from Toledo, for having afforded an asylum to the Jesuits, instead of giving them up to justice.

Hague, Nov. 10. Yesterday noon the Prince and Princess of Orange made their public entry into this town. The procession was very magnificent, and in great order, notwithstanding the prodigious confluence of people, which had crowded from all parts of this country to see it. The magistrates of the Hague received and complimented their highnesses under a triumphal arch, erected at the side they came into town by. The Prince of Weibourg, and Prince Lewis of Brunswick marched in the train, at the head of their respective squadrons of guards; and the Stadtholder, with his Royal Bride, were conducted to their apartments amidst the acclamations of the people. The whole town was magnificently illuminated at night. This evening their highnesses make their appearance for the first time, at the French Theatre; and on Thursday next the Prince of Orange will give a ball and a supper at the Old Court, with which the public festival will conclude.

Many agreeable pieces from our kind correspondents, in prose and verse, are deferred for want of room; but will be punctually inserted, particularly the Weekly Bill of 1663. Mr. Barras's View is engraved, and will soon be inserted. T. M. of Bristol, is desired to consult, p. 536, col. 1, for an answer, in the particular he mentions.

ERRATA. P. 487, col. 2. l. 48, 49. r. voted in favour of general warrants, and for the American stamp act. P. 527. col. 1. l. 5. after distinguishable, put?—Col. 2. l. 6. for ought to embrace, r. ought to embrace.